

Sunday Edition

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1935

PRICE TWO ANNAS

## A Budding Scholar

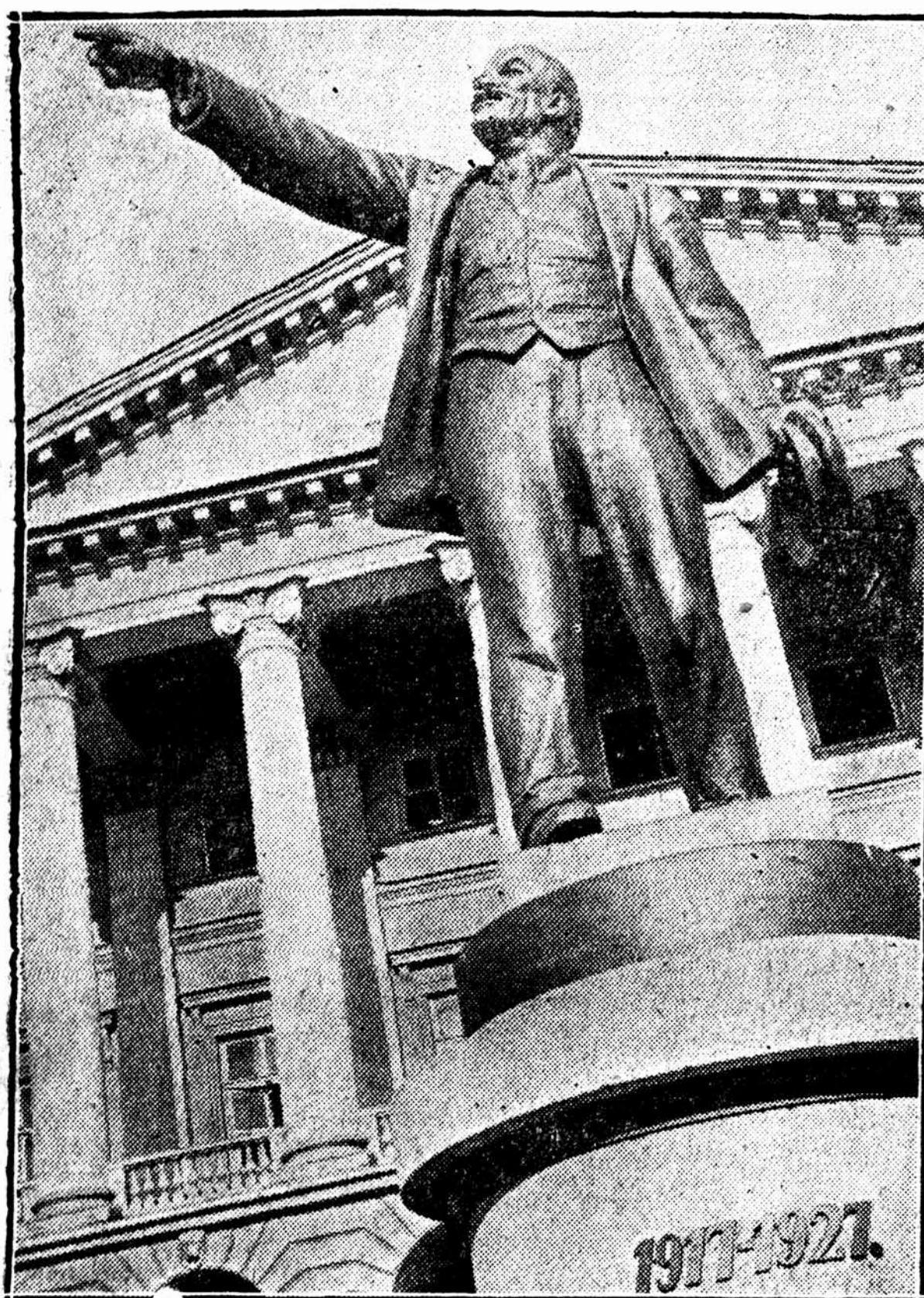


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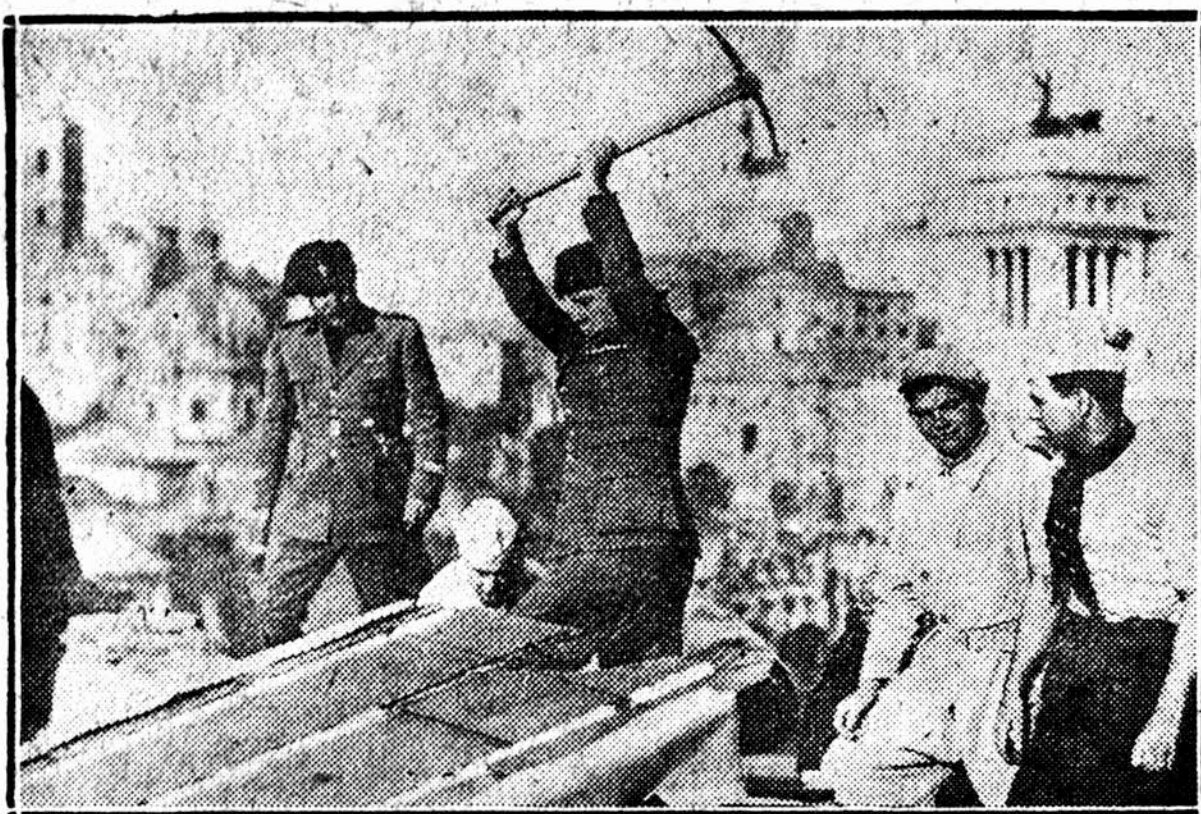
# MONUMENT OF SOVIET DICTATOR



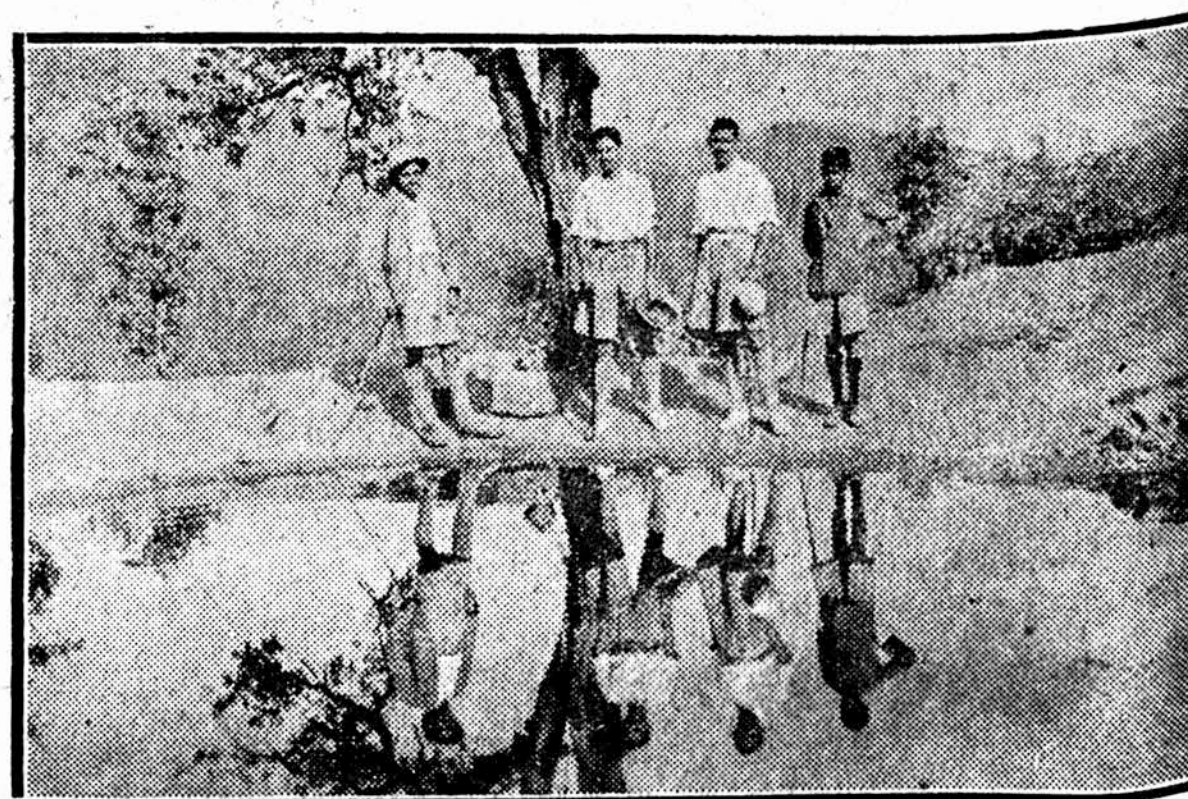
A Monument of Lenin at Smolny (U. S. S. R.)



The Oxford University women's eight is practising for the annual boat race against Cambridge women.



Mussolini starts demolition of a large house in Via del Impero, Rome, with a pickaxe to make way for a great new Fascist Building.



"REFLECTIONS."

—Photo by G. S. Bhatnagar.



Leading women of Dhulia have just started a Ladies' Club which has been named "Indira Bhavan." They are arranging to hold a conference of women of both the Khandesh districts this week under the presidency of Maharani Chandravatibai Saheb Holkar, mother of H. H. the Maharaja of Indore.

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on 21 April, 2017



# Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1935

## SAGGING IN COTTON CONTINUES

### 8 KILLED & 34 WOUNDED

Old Afghan Mosque  
Collapses During  
Prayers

CALCUTTA, March 9.

The Peshawar correspondent of the "Statesman" says that 8 persons were killed and 34 were wounded, when one of the walls and the roof of a famous old Mosque of Hadda in Afghanistan gave way under the weight of a congregation that gathered for Friday prayers.—United Press.

### CUT MOTION IN POSTAL BUDGET

Frank Noyce Assures Joshi  
Of Govt.'s Consideration

### JOSHI WITHDRAWS MOTION

Mr. Joshi moved in the Assembly, to-day a cut motion of Rs. 100 in the demand for the Posts and Telegraphs Department. He said that the pension of the inferior employees was inadequate to them after retirement.

#### SMALL GRATUITY

SSir Frank Noyce contradicted this statement, and pointed out that they might get a small gratuity, but even that not after one year's service.

Mr. Lahiri Choudhry supported Mr. Joshi's motion.

Sir James Grigg intervened to point out that financial stringency prevented Government from fully meeting the grievances.

Mr. Giri wanted that no poor worker should be retrenched and that the Department should absorb workers.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that an increase in the pensions should be met from the revenue of that Department, and not from the General Revenue.

Sir Frank Noyce dealt with certain general grievances. He said that the Government would examine how much the demands of Mr. Joshi would cost. There was no question of the cost being met by the General Revenues. It must be met by that Department alone. The Budget position, however, was not satisfactory, but the speaker hoped that the position would sufficiently improve next year to meet this extra charge.

#### MR. BEWOOR EXPLAINS

Mr. Bewoor, Director-General of posts and Telegraphs Department explained how representations or grievances of the employees were examined. There were 13 unions of an All-India character reorganised by the Department. He then referred to the huge volume of business transacted by the Department, and said, considering the manifold responsibilities the staff could not be considered large. Moreover the Department was expanding its business every year.

#### MOTION WITHDRAWN

Mr. Joshi withdrew the motion in view of the sympathetic reply.

### Vague Rumours Refuted

### No Withdrawal Of 55,00,000 Bales Of Cotton Under Govt. Control

(SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE")

NEW YORK, March 9.

*The listless sagging in cotton chiefly due to the pressure of foreign straddles still continues. The market is awaiting more definite developments from Washington.*

#### RUMOURS DENIED

*It is presumed that the reports about so-called plans to withdraw 55,00,000 bales of cotton, which are at present under the Government control, from the market for two years and to increase the next year's loan to farmers from 12 to 15 cents a pound, are vague.*

#### DROUGHT CAUSES CONCERN

*Preparations for the new crop are generally well advanced although the continued lack of rainfall in the Western Texas and Oklahoma is causing some concern.*

## Protest Against Raids On Labour Bodies

### Mr. Ranga's Adjournment Motion In Assembly Disallowed

NEW DELHI, Mar. 9.

After the question hour in the Assembly the President announced that he had received the notice of an adjournment motion from Mr. Ranga to discuss the policy underlying the recent raids carried off in Calcutta, on offices of several labour organisations, Trade Union and Port and Dock Workers' Union, etc.

The Law Member took objection to the motion, and the President held that the motion was not in order.

#### TWO GROUNDS FOR OBJECTION

Sir Nripen Sircar took objection to Mr. Ranga's adjournment motion on two grounds. The first was purely technical one, which referred to the defect of the drafting of the motion.

Mr. Ranga wanted to discuss the policy underlying the raids carried on in Calcutta by the Bengal Government. Sir N. N. Sircar contended that the motion of adjournment must refer to a matter which is of recent occurrence. The policy underlying the raids is not a new one; it was laid down long ago and similar raids were carried on under that policy in the Punjab, Bombay and other places in September 1934. There was no objection taken then.

The Law Member's second argument was that the matter ought to be debated in the local

Council, which was now sitting. As the local Government was not represented here, as Central Government was not in possession of fuller facts except that certain raids were carried out and certain offices were declared illegal, discussion in this House would be like an 'ex-parte' decree.

#### PLEA FOR DISTINCTION.

Sir N. N. Sircar further submitted that some distinction ought to be drawn between subjects which should be discussed in Provincial Legislatures, and subjects to be discussed by the Central Legislature. The matter undoubtedly is of public importance, but as such things are frequent, and as they happen in the jurisdiction of local Government, they should better not be taken up by the Central Legislature.

Mr. Ranga pleaded that because similar raids in the past had not been taken cognisance of, by the Assembly, it was no argument why they should not have a debate on this occasion and censure the Government. The event took place day before yesterday, and it could not be said that the matter was not urgent, neither could it be held that it was not of sufficient importance. These arrests and raids certainly went to restrict the freedom of association and repress many organisations which were undoubtedly of all-India importance.

As the All-India Railway Men's

### ACCUSED TO HANG

Judge Disagrees With Assessors In Crawford Murder Case

MIRZAPUR, March 9.

The court room was crowded to capacity when Mr. Vishnuram Mehta, the Sessions Judge, delivered judgment in what is known as the Crawford Murder Case, in which one Shah Mahomed, Mr. Crawford's hearer, stands charged with shooting dead his master, the Superintendent of Police, Mirzapur, while Christmas-camping at Hathinallah, 83 miles from headquarters in a jungle.

The sessions trial lasted a whole week and the judgment covers 19 typed pages. Four assessors unanimously held the accused not guilty. The Sessions Judge, disagreeing with them found the accused guilty and sentenced him to death.

The accused received the sentence unmoved and asked his father to appeal to the High Court.—A.P.

### A. P. REFUTES PRESS REPORTS

No Truth In Rumour About  
Jawahar's Release

NEW DELHI, Mar. 9.

With reference to a statement appearing in the press to the effect that Government is considering the question of the release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, enquiries made by the "Associated Press" in authoritative quarters here show that there is absolutely no truth in the report.—A.P.

### 3 GIRLS KIDNAPPED AT LAHORE ZOO

Villagers Save Them From  
Ruffians Who Decoyed  
Them To Jungle

LAHORE, Mar. 9.

A daring case of kidnapping of three minor girls occurred at noon yesterday at the Lahore Zoo. The girls, two of whom were sisters and all in their teens, were visiting the Zoo unattended, as their house was close by. Holding out the lure of sweets they were decoyed by two ruffians to a jungle outside the city, where, however, they were rescued by some villagers. One of the kidnappers has been arrested but the other escaped.—A.P.

Union was also a victim of these raids, it was not improbable that a railway strike might take place. Institutions and organisations covered by these raids related to labour and labour being the central subject, this House was perfectly entitled to take up the matter.

#### PRIVILEGES RESTRICTED.

Mr. Joshi observed that the objection taken by the Law Member restricted privileges of the House. If objection was to be taken to the discussion of a matter in which the whole country was interested, it was better to

(Continued on page 6).



**2nd**  
**Triumphant Week**  
**Literature Comes to Life**  
 And How?

SEE  
 Charming **SABITADEVI**  
 in  
**K. M. MUNSHY'S**

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 Well-known & Popular Historical Drama

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Sindhu Sundari

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NOTE:—OUR NEW COMIC PAIR will make you laugh in their Role Comic  
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## MISAR —KA— KHAJANA

Galaxy of Stars:—  
 Master GANPAT BAKRE,  
 Master NISAR, SARDAR AKHTAR,  
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 JANIBABU, DULARI, (H.M.V.)  
 SHIVRANI, SADIKALISHA,  
 RAJHANSA, etc.

Next Saturday !  
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RUNNING THIRD WEEK  
**JAN-NISAR**

Meet **INDIRA, M.A.**  
 in her 10th Mammoth  
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## SULOCHANA INDIRA M.A.,

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On WEDNESDAY, 13th instant  
 there will be a special show for  
 Purdah Ladies at 1-30 p.m.  
 Rates as usual.

Schoolboys will be admitted at  
 half rates from Monday to Friday  
 in 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. shows.

Saturday, Sunday Extra Show:  
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 Presents

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 two reels in Gujarati

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## Jayman's Rasjivan

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Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.  
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 SUSHILA, B.A., VATSALA JOSHI.

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 Film City, Tardeo Road, Bombay 7.

Our next:—SAITAN-KI-SHARARAT.

## 18 MONTHS' JAIL FOR KILLING WIFE

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, March 8.

Agreeing with the majority (5-4)  
 verdict returned by the jury  
 that the accused was guilty of  
 culpable homicide not amounting  
 to murder of his wife Thakur under  
 grave and sudden provocation,  
 Mr. M. A. Bhawe, the Sessions  
 Judge of Thana to-day sentenced  
 Rama Dhau Gaikar, of Bhiwandi,  
 to 18 months' rigorous imprison-  
 ment.

## Rs. 1,738 ORNAMENTS THEFT AT DADAR

Satramdas Vaniram, a Hindu  
 residing at Dadar reports to the  
 police theft of gold ornaments  
 valued at Rs. 1,738. The com-  
 plainant suspects his servant  
 Shivdas, who is absconding.

The total amount applied for  
 in tenders for £30,000,000 Treas-  
 ury Bills was £54,995,000. The  
 full amount was allotted in  
 bills at three months. The ave-

## ROYAL MAILS LOOTED

Armed Youths Board Run-  
 ning Train And Threaten  
 Postal Guards

FARIDPUR, March 9.

Royal Mails were looted by two  
 youths armed with revolvers last  
 night between Sibrampur and  
 Faridpur station on the Faridpur-  
 Rajbari section of the Eastern  
 Bengal Railway.

It is stated that the culprits  
 boarded the running train and  
 seized mail bags threatening the  
 postal guards with revolvers and  
 got off while the train was in  
 motion.

The amount looted has not yet  
 been ascertained and the mis-  
 creants have not been traced.—  
 A. P.

age rate per cent. was 9/7; 5/7d.  
 as compared with 9/6. 1/3d. per  
 cent. week ago.—B. Q. W.



## TREATED STAFF AS FAMILY

**Marble Bust Of Sir Mun-  
mohandas Ramji Unveil-  
ed At Kaiser-I-Hind  
Mill**

The unvelling ceremony of a marble bust of the late Sir Munmohandas Ramji, presented by the staff of The New Kaiser-I-Hind Mills, was performed at the mill premises by Mr. Pranjivandas Vussonji the Chairman of the New Kaiser-I-Hind Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd. on Friday. The function was attended by about 300 persons, most of them being merchants from the cloth and cotton markets and others connected with the Mill Industry.

Mr. Manekji Soraaji Master, the Secretary of the Mill, in according a cordial welcome to the guests of the evening, in his speech, referred to the services rendered by the late Sir Munmohandas in putting the Mill in its present condition of one of the leading mills, from a small mill in 1901. He also referred to the way in which he treated his staff as a father treats his children, and it was out of respect and reverence to the deceased that they had raised a subscription amongst themselves and got this Marble Bust prepared by Messrs. Goregaonkar Brothers and presented it to the Mill. He then requested the Chairman, Mr. Pranjivandas, to unveil the Marble Bust.

### WORKED FOR THE MILL

Mr. Pranjivandas in the course of his speech, which was read by his brother, Mr. Jamnadas Vussonji, said: he had very great pleasure in unvelling the Marble Bust of late Sir Munmohandas Ramji, who during his whole life laboured for the New Kaiser-I-Hind Mill. In his working of the mill, he considered it as his own private concern and devoted his whole time whole-heartedly to its betterment and it was due to his strenuous work for the mill and his business foresight that the mill enjoyed its present position.

Mr. Pranjivandas also referred to the cordial relations of Sir Munmohandas with the staff, and said that it was only due to the co-operation of the staff that the mill was in its present condition.

A letter from the sons of late Sir Munmohandas thanking the staff of the mill for their very kind regard for the deceased and thanking also the management for providing space for the Bust in the mill premises was read at the meeting. A vote of thanks to the guests of the meeting terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

## 15-YEAR GIRL ABDUCTED

### Allegations Against Money-Lenders

(From A Correspondent.)  
POONA, March 9.

Great commotion prevails in Poona over the forcible abduction of a fifteen-year old unmarried Sindhi Hindu girl. It is alleged that Dharamdass the father of the girl was mercilessly beaten by lathis by three burly pathan money-lenders who bounced upon him yesterday evening in the Cantonment area and snatched away his daughter.

Dharamdass came from Sholapur only yesterday and the Pathans to whom he owed nearly Rs. 1,000 followed him and it is alleged, committed the outrage.

# THE GREATEST POWER IN THE WORLD TO-DAY



The world offers its treasures of money, power and position to the person who has at his service an over-flowing treasury of choicest words. It is the magic of words that creates influence and that amazing power which affects the destinies of individuals and nations. Men and women who are to-day elevated and nationally known in business, social and political life, went up the ladder of success by studying and increasing their knowledge of words.

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There are right words for every occasion—words that thunder commands; words bristling with compelling force; words of zephyr-like delicacy; words of inspiration; words that whisper sweet nothings yet mean undying love; words to bend men's minds to your will—words to express every shade of meaning! Learn to weave words into proper design and you make advancement more certain and rapid.

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## Alleged Disposing Off Of Child's Body

An interesting case in which Soma Bhikaji was alleged to have disposed of the body of a child found near the B. E. S. T. Co. Gokhale Road, was narrated before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar on Friday. It is related that Taibai, widow

of Gopal bore a child on February 28 and the medical examination revealing the date of birth of the child showed that the age of the child coincided with the child of Taibai's. It is further alleged that the woman gave the child for being disposed of to the accused.

Bail was granted to the accused by the Magistrate, pending further investigation.

## THUNDERSHOWERS AT CHOTA NAGPUR

POONA, March 9.

A few thundershowers have occurred in Chota Nagpur and Burma, Tougoo reporting three-quarters of an inch.

### FORECAST.

Scattered falls of rain will occur in South Bengal, Assam, Burma and South-East Madras.—A. P.



## 8. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a smart cultured Hindu widow aged 20, for a young man, aged 33, businessman, income ten thousands a year. Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar, B.A., Honorary Secretary, Vidhya Vivah Sahak Sabha, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4. (3830).

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Wanted in Bank, Insurance or any distinguished Company Branch Manager's or any responsible post for which required amount will be deposited. Please apply Box 3774, "Bombay Chronicle."

Servants of India Insurance Company Limited (New Delhi) will consider the appointment of 6 organisers for City and suburbs. Only those capable to turn over good business through self and organisation need apply. Most remunerative terms (pay, commission and allowance) allowed to right men. Please apply in confidence to Branch Manager, 371, Hornby Road, Bombay. (9508).

Wanted experienced ladies, gents, to canvass business for The Hind Liberal Provident Funds Society, Ltd., Karachi, on liberal commission and salary Apply Parmanand and Co., 280, Carnac Road, Bombay 2. (3808).

## 56. EDUCATIONAL.

Just Out Just Out  
"Handbook of Indian  
**MILITARY  
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Contains complete answers to questions (excepting History & French) set at entrance examination held for admission to Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun and Royal Air Force College, Cranwell during 1932 and 1933. Re. 1/8 per examination. Rs. 6 for complete set. Solved by University Record Breakers and eminent Professors. India's only publication on the subject. CAREERS, Lahore.

## 58. BOOKS &amp; PERIODICALS.

Art of Moneygetting, Hints and helps to make Fortune, Re. 1. How to make money in share bazar, Rs. 2/8. King Company, near Central Bank, Bombay. (3839).

## MISCELLANEOUS

Protect Industry by PATENTS—Patents. Consult L. S. Davar, Formerly official Patent Office, Norton Bldgs, Calcutta. (3758).

## WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday Mrs. Amiyabala Devi "Amiya-Kutir," Dinajpur (Bengal).

## Why Govt. Participated In J. P. C. Voting

### RESOLUTION WAS OBJECTIONABLE EXPLAINS SIRCAR

#### An Official Flag For India

NEW DELHI, Mar. 9. The Assembly met to-day to continue voting on the budget demands.

During the question time, Sir N. N. Sircar told Mr. Satyamurti that no correspondence had passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, in respect of the attitude of the Government, in voting in divisions on the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report in the Assembly. The Government Members have the right to vote, and they thought it fit to exercise the right.

The Government informed the Secretary of State of the substance of the amendments voted on and the number of members, who voted for and against each amendment. The Government refused to lay on the table the correspondence passed in this connection, as it was confidential.

**PERIODICALS FOR DETENUS.**  
Replying to Mr. Anantashayam as to whether the "Modern Review" the "Prakash" and such other periodicals have been included in the list of books and papers supplied to the detenus now, Sir Henry Craik stated: I have taken up with the Government of Bengal, the question of including the periodical, referred to, in the list. The Government of Bengal are taking steps to add "Uttara" and the "Bharatbarsha" to the list, and the question of the inclusion of other periodicals is under consideration.

Sir Henry Craik gave the list of 25 newspapers and 38 magazines that are supplied to the State prisoners.

#### OFFICIAL FLAG.

Replying to Mr. Iswar Saran suggesting a distinctive official national flag for India the Home Member referred him to Sir Herbert Emerson's speech in the Council of State in 1931 on the resolution to the above effect in which Sir Herbert, while expressing sympathy with the suggestion that India should have as other Dominions have, a distinctive flag under the British Flag, explained that the Government felt that this proposal could best be considered when a Federation had been established, so that the responsible Government could decide the question of the most suitable flag for India and not merely for British India.

#### J. P. C. DEBATE VOTING.

The Law Member had to answer a plethora of supplementary questions on Mr. Satyamurti's question regarding the J.P.C. voting in the Assembly.

Mr. Satyamurti asked: In view of the fact that all local Governments did not vote in the Provincial Councils on motions or amendments regarding the J.P.C. Report, may I know the reasons why the Government of India have decided to take part in voting in the Assembly?

Sir N. N. Sircar: The Government members in the Local Councils had a right of vote. They did not think fit to exercise that, but the Government members here thought it fit to exercise their right.

Mr. Satyamurti: May I take it that the reason why Government voted is that they felt that if they did not vote in this House, the Congress could have carried its resolution rejecting the entire report.

**"OBJECTIONABLE" RESOLUTION**  
Sir N. N. Sircar: It lies with the individual members to interpret in any manner they like, but if Government Members thought it fit to exercise their right of vote, it is because the resolution was objectionable.

Mr. Arey: Did the Government members vote individually or on behalf of the Government and was it decided previously.

Sir N. N. Sircar: I was not present at any meeting where such decision was taken.

Mr. Satyamurti: Was any whip issued by the Government?

Sir N. N. Sircar: No, Sir.  
Mr. Satyamurti: Did the Government Members vote as a Party?

**INDIVIDUAL CONSCIENCE!**  
Sir N. N. Sircar: The Government Members always vote according to individual conscience (loud laughter of non-officials).

Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant: Were they free to vote against the J.P.C. Report?

Sir N. N. Sircar: The voting of the Government Members depends on their conscience.—United Press.

### ALLEGED CORRUPTION IN POONA ELECTIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 9.

In all ten applications disputing the recent Municipal Elections have to this date been filed in the District Court praying to set aside the elections on some grounds or other. Besides

### POLICE TAKE CHARGE OF GIRL'S BODY

#### Death Under Mysterious Circumstances Suspected

The dead body of a girl aged 10, which was removed from Kalbadevi to the Worli crematorium was taken charge of by the city Police on a complaint made by the clerk of the crematorium.

It appears that Kashibai Laxman Sukar (10) residing at Old Post Office Lane, Kalbadevi, died on Saturday and her relatives obtained the necessary permit to dispose of the dead body.

The relatives, instead of removing the body to the Sonapur Crematorium, removed it to Worli, where the clerk in charge detained the body and informed the police, suspecting that the girl had come by her death under circumstances other than those stated in the permit.

The City Police arrived on the scene and took charge of the body and removed it to the morgue. Further investigations are in progress.

### CRUSHED TO DEATH

Sakaram Krishna (23) while working in a stone quarry, was crushed to death by a rock which had been loosened during the blasting operations in the quarry.

### MOTOR FATALITIES

#### Cart Driver Dies Of Collision And Woman Crushed

Two motor fatalities occurred in Bombay, on Saturday evening. The first was of a labour cart driver and the other was of a young Hindu woman.

Jagdeo Panaboo (35) was driving his cart along Parel Road, when it came into collision with a motor truck. He received serious injuries and succumbed soon after he was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital.

#### CRUSHES WOMAN

Jayankibai Balaram was bathing near a well at "Garden Ridge" Byculla, when a motor car, which was reversing slid down the slope and crushed the woman. She died soon after admittance to the hospital.

four already reported in these columns five applications were filed on Thursday, one more following on Friday. Majority of the applications contend use of corrupt practices in the elections while some alleged technical irregularities.

The hearing of Deccan College suit has been postponed for a month on a request to that effect from Khan Bahadur Jehangir, the Government Pleader. It was to be heard yesterday.



The Northern India Team going out to field.



# City And Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Fagun Shud 6, 1991  
Muslim: Jilhej 4, 1353.  
Parsi: Meher 5, 1304  
Sunrise: 6h. 52m.  
Sunset: 6h. 48m.  
High Tide: 2-57, 16-03  
Low Tide: 9-16, 21-49.

Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship of India, final, Bombay vs. Northern India, Esplanade Maidan, 11 a.m.  
Provincial Conference of Local Bodies, Corporation Hall, Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto presiding, 1-30 p.m.

### MONDAY, March 11.

Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship of India, final, Bombay vs. Northern India, Esplanade Maidan, 11 a.m.  
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.  
Lecture on "The role of Birth Control in Public Health," by Mrs. How-Martyn, Committee room of the Legislative Council, 7-15 p.m.

### TUESDAY, March 12.

Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship of India, final, Bombay vs. Northern India, Esplanade Maidan, 11 a.m.  
Bombay Presidency Branch of Indian Red Cross Society, 10th Annual General meeting, Government House, 12 noon.

### WEDNESDAY, March 13.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Annual General meeting, Governor attending, Ballard Estate, 11-30 a.m.

### THURSDAY, March 14.

Bombay Presidency Women's Council (Public Health Committee): Lecture by Dr. Miss G. Doctor on "The Health of the School Child," Bowen Memorial Hall, 6-30 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

### FRIDAY, March 15.

Bombay Millowners' Association, annual general meeting, Patel House, 11-30 a.m.

### DIVINE SERVICE.

Mr. S. V. Phadnis will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

### GOAN UPLIFT ASSOCIATION

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Goan Uplift Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. to consider a memorandum to be submitted to H. E. the Apostolic Delegate in connection with the grievances of the Roman Catholic of Goa.

### LOCAL BODIES CONFERENCE

The 1935 session of the Provincial Conference of Local Bodies in the Presidency, (including Member-Local Bodies in the Indian States) will be held at 1-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Municipal Corporation Hall.

### BUDDHA SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Brahmachari Shital Prasad Jain, in the Hall of 'Ananda Vihara', near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Comparative Study of Jainism and Buddhism".

### MANGALOREANS' MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Kanara Catholic Association and the Mangalorean Catholic Co-operative Credit, Educational and Garden Homes Societies, a Meeting of the Mangalorean Community will be held at St. Ignatius' Church School Hall, Jacob Circle, to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. to express the Community's sense of grief and loss at the sad death of Mr. F. A. C. Rehollo, and to take steps to perpetuate his memory in a suitable manner.

## UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

### Free Public Lecture

"GOD, THE SPIRIT OF UNIVERSE AND IN MAN."

Where, who, what is God? Sunday, March 10th, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED  
No Fees. No Collections.

## DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Russian Ballet Company" Daily at 9-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 6 p.m.  
REGAL—"The Merry Widow." Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.  
ROXY—"Bombay Mail" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.  
CAPITOL—Closed for Renovation.  
CARLTON—"Treasure Island" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.  
To-day morning show at 10 a.m.  
PATHE—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.  
To-day morning show at 10 a.m.  
WELLINGTON—"Count of Monte Cristo" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.  
GLOBE—"Jan-Nisar" Time as usual.  
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.  
IMPERIAL—"Vengeance is Mine" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.  
MAJESTIC—"Indira, M. A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.  
PALACE—"Moulin Rouge" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.  
To-day morning show at 10-30 a.m.  
EDWARD—"Murder in Trinidad" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.  
To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

## EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Belfast Wireless Orchestra, Leader, Philip Whiteway. Conductor, E. Godfrey Brown. Gethyn Wykeham-George (Violoncello) 8-45 p.m. A Scottish Religious Service, relayed from St. Machar's Cathedral, Old Aberdeen. 9-30 p.m. Reginald King and his Orchestra. 10 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-20 p.m. A B. B. C. Organ Recital! 10-30 p.m. The B. B. C. Orchestra (Section C), conducted by Joseph Lewis. Maud Heaton (Contralto). 11 p.m. The Wireless Military Band, Conductor, B. Walton O'Donnell. John Hunt (Pianoforte). 11-15 p.m. Close down.  
\*Electrical recording.

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. A Variety Concert. 11-45 a.m. Orchestral Concert. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. 1-15 p.m. Close down. 6 p.m. Instrumental solos. 6-30 p.m. SB. Popular songs. 7 p.m. Bai Sunderabai. 8 p.m. The Art Players. 9 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-10 p.m. Weather Report and News. 9-20 p.m. Studio service. 10 p.m. Close down.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Havana Maru" left Colombo on March 7 and is due to arrive in Bombay on March 11.

### STUDENT'S BROTHERHOOD.

The adjourned meeting of the annual general meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. at the Brotherhood Hall, French Bridge.

### LOHANA'S MEETING.

A Public Meeting of the Lohanas will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at the premises of Sheth N. I. and B. M. Lohana Boarding, 48, Hughes Road when prizes will be awarded to the best writers of "Chingari".

### SREE BALARGAL BHAKTHAJANA SABHA.

There will be a Bhagavath Katha Kalashepam (a religious discourse) on "Nandanar Charithram" in Tamil, by Bramhasree T. P. A. Subramania Bhagavathar of Trichy, at No. 35 Manohardas Street, Fort, to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

### PROTEST MEETING

Under the auspices of the residents of Dr. Viegas Street a Public Meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the proposed opening of a country liquor shop in the close vicinity of the Municipal Recreation Ground and the Shiva Mandir.

### THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

"God, the spirit of universe and in man" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

## MISAPPROPRIATION OF GOVT. PROPERTY

### Forester's Sentence Confirmed By Thana Judge

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, March 9.

An appeal preferred by Mahomed Yakub Tajuddin Dalvi, a round forester, against the judgment of Mr. M. K. Jadhav, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate for Bhiwandi Prant at Thana, who convicted the appellant in January last on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a public servant, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one month's additional imprisonment, was rejected yesterday by Mr. M. A. Bhaye, the Sessions Judge of Thana.

The prosecution story was that the appellant was a round forester in charge of Birwadi round in the Shahpur range. On December 19, 1933 the appellant was alleged to have allowed Nanu Narayan at Saralambe to cut down 12 teak trees from the Government Reserve Forest and to have sold them to Nanu for a consideration of Rs. 30. The forester was therefore charged with criminal breach of trust by a public servant or in the alternative with abetment of theft of Government property.

The Sessions Judge, in the course of his judgment, observed: "The very position which the appellant occupied and the methods adopted by him in misappropriating Government property are facts which ought to be taken into consideration in assessing the measure of punishment necessary in a case of this sort."

The Judge thought that the sentence was not at all severe and therefore he confirmed the lower court's order.

### SUBURBAN DISTRICT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

The first meeting of the reception committee of the suburban district political conference to be held in Vile Parle during the second or third week of April will be held to-day (Sunday) in the Parishad Karyalaya on Juhu Road at 9-30 a.m. when the flag salutation will be performed.

### POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S.S. "Gujarat" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 13th instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "M. V. Victoria" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-0 a.m. on Thursday the 14th instant.

### THE HOME FOR DESTITUATES.

Mr. K. F. Nariman will perform the opening ceremony of the "Home" and a Primary school for poor children to be run by the Home at Dastur Building, Anik Road, Chembur to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Several prominent persons are expected to speak at the function.

Tarun Bharat Vyayam Mandal Band has consented to play.  
Motor arrangements have been made for conveying the public from Sion Station.

### SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA.

There will be a musical entertainment at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga G.I.P., at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) when Miss Papa (Navaneetham) of Tiruvadamardur will play on Flute accompanied by Mr. Subrahmanya Pillai (Violin) and Mr. Krishnamurthi Pillai (Mridangam).

### SWASTIK LEAGUE ANNIVERSARY.

To-day (Sunday) in honour of the 6th anniversary of the League there will be a ceremonial parade at the Gwalia Tank Maidan at 6-15 a.m. After the parade the Volunteers will march to the Head quarters and there take part in the flag hoisting ceremony.

In the evening the sports department of the League will celebrate "The Sports Social" at 4 p.m.

## RESERVE BANK SHARES

### Quotation At A Premium Is Canard Of Bullish Brain

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

"That Reserve Bank Shares are being quoted at a premium of Rs. 30 might be an indication as to the way the cat would be jumping", states "Rex" in the latest issue of the "Financial News".

I was surprised to learn about such a big premium and went round Dalal Street and tried to get quotation, but I was informed that I was moving up in the air and not in the Share Bazaar.

### CANARD EXPOSED.

I inquired from half a dozen prominent Brokers, and I was told that so far no quotation of any premium was available, but I was assured that if there were buyers at Rs. 30 premium they would sell short.

One broker offered me some shares even at Rs. 20 premium but I was not a buyer.

From this, it will be seen that so far, there is no reliable quotation, but the premium of Rs. 30 seems to be the result of a bullish brain.

## VERSOVA ACCIDENT

### Aeroplane Not Burnt

In the report of the fatal plane crash at Versova, which appeared on Saturday in the "Bombay Chronicle", it was stated:—

"An European pilot was killed when an aeroplane belonging to the Bombay Flying Club burst into flames and crashed into the sea at Versova. Mr. Donald L'Estrange, the pilot who was in the pit was found to have been severely scalded all over."

We are authoritatively informed by the Secretary of the Bombay Flying Club that there is no truth in the report, that the plane burst into flames during the crash.

We regret that this error crept in the report.

## PATHE

To-day 10 a.m., 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

3rd and LAST WEEK  
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY OF SEEING THE BEST PICTURE OF 1935.



## "THE LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER"

with GARY COOPER · FRANCOT TONE  
RICHARD CROMWELL · SIR GUY STANDING  
C. AUBREY SMITH · KATHLEEN BURKE



# "Rally To Support Women's University"

## Prof. Karve Issues Urgent Appeal For Help

Prof. D. K. Karve in the course of an appeal for financial help to the Sircemathi Nathibai Damoder Thackersey Indan Women's University, writes:—

The University has been working for over eighteen years. Its most important feature is the use of the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction both in the secondary and higher stages. Besides restoring Indian languages to their natural position in the scheme of education, the study of the literature of the mother-tongue is a compulsory subject in several examinations. English language is a compulsory subject throughout and proper attention is paid to its study. Another equally important feature is the introduction of Fine Arts, viz., Drawing and Painting, Music, Needle-work and Embroidery, as well as Domestic Science and Hygiene, in the curriculum so as to make the course suit the needs of generality of women, paying at the same time sufficient attention to secure the acquisition of general knowledge by including subjects like History, Geography, etc.

### "PAYMENTS STOPPED"

The Indian Women's University was inaugurated on 3rd June 1916 at the first meeting of the Senate with Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar as Chancellor and Dr. R. P. Paranjpye as Vice-Chancellor. For the first four years the University consisted only of a small high school and a still smaller college of about a dozen girls. This University is the unique instance of starting its work without practically any funds. All work however was done systematically and the first graduate came out in 1919 and three more in 1920. These four graduates are doing excellent work in the cause of women's education. At this stage came the windfall, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey donated to the University a sum of the face value of fifteen lakhs in the 3-1/2 per cent Government Paper and started paying the annual interest of Rs. 52,500. The corpus was to be handed over after the fulfilment of certain conditions mutually agreed upon. At first he had expressed his desire in his letter to have the conditions fulfilled "within a reasonable period," but these words were deleted with his consent in pursuance of the deliberate opinion of the Senate. Expansion-work was at once taken up, site was acquired for the college building, the responsibility which was taken up by Sir Vithaldas himself; schools and colleges were developed in Maharashtra and Gujarat and were affiliated to the University. Smooth work was going on, gradual appreciation was being shown by the public, number of students was increasing year after year when all of a sudden came the bolt from the blue. The annual interest, Rs. 52,500, was received for eleven years and eight months. The instalment of February 1932 was received in the second week of February but before the end of the month was received a letter from Thackersey Trustees announcing their decision to stop payment from the next month. The reason adduced was the non-fulfilment of conditions.

No institution would welcome a calamity, but, when faced with it, it will have to show its worth by struggling to overcome it. Calamities are useful in a way to test the vitality and usefulness of an institution. It is possible for a useful institution to

succumb to the unendurable stress caused by such a catastrophe, but in this world of mortals, individuals as well as institutions will have to put forth all possible energy before giving way to the fatal attack. Even if the misfortune proves fatal, the strenuous efforts that may be made by an institution to fight the evil will show its worth and in the course of time another more vigorous institution will sprout from its ruins.

In a country in which people have lost the power of initiative and enterprise on account of various causes it becomes specially difficult to introduce drastic changes in the field of education. Thus, even after Thackersey's substantial help, the progress of the University for seven or eight years was very slow. After that, definite signs of faster progress were visible, but Thackersey Trustees took this step.

### PROGRESS MAINTAINED

While fighting with financial difficulties, one very happy circumstance has been cheering up the promoters of the University. The number of students taking secondary and higher education under the auspices of the University and the number of students appearing for several examinations has been steadily increasing. The figures of the Nathibai College at Poona are particularly interesting. In the beginning no fees were levied for several years. Then the annual fee was fixed at Rs. 30 and the number of students in the three years immediately preceding the stoppage of interest were 24, 31, and 45. When the interest was stopped, the fee was raised to Rs. 60 per year and the numbers in the following years came to be 48, 52 and 61. The regular growth of the University during these hard years will be seen from the following tables:—

| Year | No. of College Students | No. of High School Students |
|------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1929 | 58                      | 1533                        |
| 1934 | 203                     | 3000                        |

The University is conducting Poona School and College as well as Bombay School and College on its own account. Two more Colleges—one at Ahmedabad and the other at Baroda—are affiliated to the University, and the College at Hyderabad Sind will shortly be affiliated. There are fifteen more high schools and three middle schools that are affiliated. These are in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kathiawad, Central Provinces, Nizam's Dominions and Sind. A Normal School or Training College, preparing teachers for primary schools, is also affiliated to the University. So far 6 P.A.'s and 144 G.A.'s have gone out of the University. Ten of these graduates have taken advantage of education in Western Countries and more than one-third of the whole number is doing educational work in several institutions. The Normal School has sent out 75 trained teachers who are all engaged in Municipal or Local Board Girls' School. So far, 750 girls have passed their Entrance examination. Over two hundred women are taking their higher education in five colleges of the University and three thousand students are taking their secondary education in high and middle schools affiliated to the University. Higher

education as well as secondary education is being given in four languages—Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, and Telugu. Besides these, students prepared themselves privately through the media of Hindi, Urdu, and Bengali. Entrance examination has to be held at twenty centres in different parts of India. The University is for all castes and creeds. Non-Hindus are taking advantage of it. A few Mahomedan girls have passed the Entrance examination and a Christian and two Parsi ladies have graduated from the University.

The usefulness of the University can be seen from the foregoing account. The University has been fortunate in securing excellent guidance from properly constituted Senate and Syndicate under the direction of able and sympathetic Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors. Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, Sir Mahadeva B. Chaudhary, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta and Mr. S. S. Patkar, ex-Judge, Bombay High Court, have been the successive Chancellors while Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Sir Lalubhai A. Shah, High Court Judge, Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., Dr. Y. G. Naggir, Dean, Grant Medical College and Prof. D. K. Karve have been the Vice-Chancellors.

### APPEAL FOR HELP.

Now let me give an idea about the present financial position of the University. There is immovable property in sites and buildings in Poona of three and a half lakhs of rupees. There is an endowment fund of about Rs. 62,000, the interest of which is to be utilised for scholarships and prizes. The only fund that can be drawn upon is the permanent fund which is already depleted, the remaining balance being only Rs. 1,18,000. It is desirable that this should not be further depleted as far as possible.

The promoters of the University are very grateful for the help they have already received, but they are obliged to make a further pressing request to the public to come to their help at this hour of their dire need. I am now nearing seventy-seven and cannot move about for subscription-work. The Senate has entrusted this work to my friend and colleague, Prof. Mydeo and I hope he will get a liberal response wherever he goes. I know the times are bad but all efforts have to be made to save an institution that has proved its usefulness. I appeal even to middle class people to come forward with their mite. An annual contribution of Rs. 10 will entitle a graduate of any University to become a member of the Graduates' Electorate while a yearly contribution of Rs. 5 will make any person a member of the General Electorate. The promoters of the University feel confident that the University is sure to survive the present ordeal. On their behalf, I assure the public that under no circumstances will they allow the fruit of their labour of love to be completely destroyed for want of efforts on their own part.

### Colaba Observatory, Bombay

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 9 a.m. of 9-3-1935.  
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .035 inches  
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.0 degrees  
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 64.0 degrees  
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 100.3 degrees 15.4 above normal  
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 71.4 degrees 1.4 (above normal)  
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 49 per cent

## PROTEST AGAINST RAIDS ON LABOUR BODIES

(Continued from page 1.)

shut up the Legislature. These campaigns had been taken under the provision of the Central Legislature, the policy underlying the raid was Central policy and the control exercised over these organisations was Central control. Therefore this House was the proper forum for discussion of this matter.

As regards the technical objection raised by Sir N. N. Sircar, Mr. Joshi requested the Chair to permit Mr. Ranga to re-draft the motion.

Mr. Fazlul Huq pointed out that the matter could not be discussed in the Bengal Council because it was not sitting to-day and before it met again the urgency of the matter would be lost.

"NO RECENT OCCURRENCE." The president did not choose to give any ruling on the objection of Mr. N. N. Sircar as to whether a matter like this should be discussed in local Council or in the Assembly, as he found that no uniformity was observed in this matter. He however ruled the motion out of order as the mover wanted to discuss the policy underlying the raids which had been laid down long before and was not of recent occurrence.—United Press.

## ALL-INDIA AUDICHYA BRAHMA SAMAJ

### Reception Committee Of Coming Session Formed

A meeting to form the Reception Committee of the 20th Session of the A.I. Audichya Brahma Samaj and the 6th Session of the Audichya Mahasabha to be held during the coming Easter Holidays from the 19th April to the 22nd April was held lately.

Reception Committee membership and the delegate's fees have been fixed as Rs. 2 for each. There is no fee for lady delegates. Mahamahopadhyaya Ral Bahadur Sjt. Gauri Shankerji Hirachandji Ojha has kindly consented to be the chairman of the Reception Committee for the Brahma Samaj session and Sjt Pt Someshwar Shastri of Kuchaman was elected the Chairman of the Reception Committee for the Mahasabha. Jyotishi Radhey Shyam Dave and Pt. Gangadharji Vyas were elected as secretaries of the Reception Committees of both the Conferences, respectively.

After forming other sub-committees with their conveners and discussing the budget, the meeting selected names for the presidentship of both the Conferences, and forwarded those names to the Executive Committees of the conferences concerned.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N E  
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour  
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 152 miles  
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour  
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

### OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 9-3-35

At 8.7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.15 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.95 inches. For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.



## GRESFORD PIT DISASTER

Parties To Inspect Inner  
Working Of Mine

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 8.  
Four teams of six men each descended the Gresford pit and important light on the hitherto unsolved problems of the disaster is expected to be revealed by the discovery by one of the team.

After splashing through water and slime and penetrating the gas, one breath of which would be fatal but for special oxygen masks, the team at the bottom shaft came upon a dirty wet book which proved to be a fireman's book which is expected to contribute a solution to the number of important questions, notably whether the gas was reported on the day of the explosion.

The same team discovered report books in a cabin of the shaft.

All the teams have remained below nearly for full two hours and were allowed to establish first-aid dressing station.

Hitherto there are no casualties but a more dangerous stage is anticipated as they proceed towards the inner workings of the mine.

An earlier cable dated February 28 from London stated:—

The biggest recovery operations ever attempted in the history of coal mining were begun at the Gresford colliery, Wrexham, where 262 miners were killed in a fire and explosion last September. The present operation aims at keeping the mine free from air and so avoiding the risk of ignition of the still hot fuel which may be burning.

Teams of specially selected men have been trained, and the secretary for the Mines told the House of Commons to-day that the seal at the top of one of the shafts had been removed by a team working inside an airlock wearing self-contained breathing apparatus. The teams do only two-hour shifts. A rescue team will possibly make its first descent of the shaft next week. The Minister appealed to the press and public not to assemble at the colliery, as the operations were of a difficult character.

## BULGARIA AIMS FOR PEACE

Premier Zlateff Re-affirms  
Solemn Declaration

SOFIA, March 8.

Premier General Zlateff in a statement admitted that the posts of the Greco-Bulgar frontier were being strengthened, but denied the report that two classes of the Bulgar army reserves were mobilised. He said he did not intend to mobilise.

The reduction of arms imposed on Bulgaria by a treaty prevented them even from thinking of violating the solemn declaration. They would not break peace whatever happened in another country's soil.—Reuter.

## BALKANS SITUATION EASIER

Turkish Minister "Mystified" By Bulgaria's  
Step

GENEVA, March 8.

The situation in relation to the Balkans is easier to-night and it is not expected that Bulgaria's action in drawing attention to the Turkish troop concentrations will have further consequences.

The Bulgarian representative to-night emphasised that the action was not intended as a complaint. He said Bulgaria did not doubt Turkey's Pacific intentions.

# Floods Handicap Operations

## CONFLICTING REPORTS ABOUT VENEZELOS

(Special Cable)

ATHENS, March 9.

M. Venezelos is seriously wounded and is being taken to Alexandria, according to a wireless message reported to have been intercepted by a Yugoslav steamer in the Gulf of Volo.

General Kondylis in a communique states that snow and floods are preventing Government troops from crossing the river Struma. The situation of the rebels is lamentable.

Twenty Government aeroplanes bombed the concentration of the rebel troops at Serres, and also the railway station, and reconnoitred the plain of Serres, greater part of which is flooded.

ADVANCE HELD UP

Premier Tsaldaris, in an interview, admitted that bad weather was holding up the advance of the Government troops, and expressed the opinion that the rebels might disperse of their own accord.

## CONFIRMATION LACKING

ATHENS, March 9.

There is no confirmation, whatever, of the report that M. Venezelos was wounded and is proceeding to Alexandria in a rebel destroyer for treatment.

## BRITAIN NEUTRAL

RUGBY, March 8.

In view of certain misleading reports, it was officially stated to-day that the British Government had not at any time expressed any opinion on the present disturbances in Greece.

The action of His Majesty's Minister at Athens had been confined to expressing his personal sorrow that the recent events had led to bloodshed.—B. O. W.

## Warships Were Not Bombarded

PARIS, March 9.

The Greek Legation denies that the rebel warships were bombarded at Salonika.

## DEBATE ON DISARMAMENT

Mr. Baldwin And Sir John  
Simon Will Be Principal  
Speakers

RUGBY, March 8.

It is anticipated that Mr. Baldwin and Sir John Simon would be the principal speakers for the Government in the debate on disarmament and defence to be held in the House of Commons on Monday.

It was in preparation for this debate that the Government issued the recent White Paper which indicated generally the Government's policy with regard to imperial defence and set forth the reasons which, in their view, made an increase in the defence estimates unavoidable.

The Labour Oppositions motion of censure is to the effect that Government's policy is at variance with the spirit in which the League of Nations was created to establish collective world peace, and jeopardises disarmament prospects and is liable to lead to international competition and insecurity.

Amendment to the Labour motion, to be moved by Sir Austen Chamberlain, expresses the desire to secure limitation of armaments by international agreement and rejects method of unilateral disarmament and approves of the Government's policy as equally necessary for the defence of the nation and for the discharge of international obligations.—B. O. W.

The Turkish Minister told Reuter that he was mystified by Bulgaria's step. Since the policy of Turkey and the Balkan entente was absolute maintenance of the "status quo."—Reuter.

## EDEN ON CO-OPERATION

Re-affirms His Faith In  
Disarmament In Speech  
At Kenilworth

RUGBY, March 8.

Speaking at Kenilworth, Captain Anthony Eden referred to the fact that he had been asked to represent His Majesty's Government, on a visit to Moscow and Warsaw in response to the invitations of the Soviet and the Polish Governments, and said:

"We in this country desire nothing so much as a settlement on the continent of Europe which will by its solution of the outstanding problems secure the maintenance of peaceful and friendly relations and the authority of the League of Nations for many years to come."

"To achieve this the co-operation of all nations is essential. That is the object and that is the result we must surely strive to achieve. It is because I believe so deeply in the truth of what I just said that I am so happy to have been entrusted with this important mission."

It is understood that no date has yet been fixed for Captain Eden's visit to Moscow and Warsaw, but it is hoped that it will be possible to arrange it towards the end of the present month.—B. O. W.

The 29th April, 1935, (Monday morning) is the date fixed for re-opening the doors of "Shree Kedarnath Temple" for "darshan" of the deity of "Shree Kedarnathji," Okhimath, Garhwal District.

## GOLD THEFT FROM CROYDON

Police Discover Key And  
Number Of Partly Burned  
Cases

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 8.

Early developments are expected in connection with the theft gold at Croydon.

The police interviewed a man, after which this visited a house North London where, it is understood, they have a key and a number of partly-burned cases similar to those in which the gold was packed. The key was afterwards found to fit the door of the strong room or out of which the gold was stolen.

The police are now searching three men, who it is believed will be able to throw light on the crime.

It will be recalled that three boxes containing gold, valued at £21,000, were stolen from a safe at the Croydon aerodrome between 10 p.m. on March 5, when the safe was locked.

One box contained English sovereigns worth £6,000, the second contained bar gold and the third American gold dollars. The gold was to have been despatched to Paris. The safe was apparently not forced open.

Considerable mystery surrounded the theft. Although no keys were missing an official found the inner steel door of the strong room open, but the outside oak door was locked.

The removal of the boxes was also puzzling, their weight making them difficult to handle, and they could not be removed from the aerodrome without a car or a van. This attracted the attention of a half dozen officials on duty at the aerodrome throughout the night.

Superintendent Helby, one of Scotland Yard's "big five," is in charge of the investigations.

## HOARE LAID UP WITH CHILL

LONDON, March 9.

Sir Samuel Hoare is indisposed with chill. His condition is not serious and will probably be better again in a day or two.—Reuter.

## ALLEGED MURDERER ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, March 8.

News was received from Pathan, that due to the pucker of the Naib Suba, Major Aquino and other police officials, two Baluchis, Jafarkhan and Sherkhan, who are alleged to have been absconding after committing a murder were arrested. The police motor-ed to the village of Sariad and arrested them between Dholavi and Sariad.

It is reported from Mehsana that certain bad characters were cutting the Railway telegraph wires. Police investigations are in progress.

## Chancellor's Election At Aligarh Varsity

(From A Correspondent)

ALIGARH, Mar. 5.

It has been decided to hold the annual meeting of the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University on April 19. Besides the elections of the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer the annual accounts of the past year, together with the auditors report and the budget for the ensuing year, as passed by the Executive Council, will also be considered.

The notice and agenda will be issued at the proper time.



## Bombay Council

## President And Minister Fall In Line

OUT TO SAFEGUARD  
DIGNITY OF HOUSE

## Gazdar Withdraws Cut Motion

The Bombay Legislative Council did not meet till six minutes after fixed time on Saturday because at 10 a.m. only 17 members were present.

## Challenge To M. L. C.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, in his final reply threw out a challenge to the members of the Council to point out at least half a dozen cases of corruption and promised immediate action by the Government. He said that if all allegations that were made on the floor of the House, were made outside the four walls of the Council Chamber, recourse would be taken to law.

## President Supports Minister

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, the President agreed with the Minister that if the allegations made on the floor of the House, where members enjoyed the privilege of the Legislature, they would be dealt with according to law. He wanted them to be more careful in their remarks paying due regard to the dignity and prestige of the House.

## "Cut" Motion Withdrawn

After these two statements the Sind Member Mr. M. H. Gazdar, the mover of the motion of cut immediately got up and withdrew the cut motion.

## Forest Grant Reduction

By another motion of cut, reducing the Forest grant by Rs. 1000/- the question of the Dangs, a forest in Gujarat, the administration of which had been transferred to the Central Government was raised. Some of the members wanted the Bombay Government to fight and get back the possession of the Dangs, for which Bombay money had been spent. The motion for cut was passed without a division.

PROCEEDINGS  
IN DETAIL

At the resumed sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council on Saturday, Mr. M. H. Gazdar, the mover of the cut of Rs. 1,000 from the demand for the Forest Department, said that the non-denial of the Minister regarding the allegation about corruption in the Forest Department was in itself enough to condemn the Government wholesale. The Minister had not given a reply to the question that the speaker had raised about Indianisation of the Department.

Referring to the Minister's reply about corruption in Sind, the speaker said that Indian Officers were as honest as European officers and if there were some Indian officers in the lower ranks who were corrupt the speaker could prove that there were some European officers in the lower ranks who were also corrupt. Since 1931 the Sind members had been crying for a Committee to be appointed by the Government to enquire into the working of the Forest Department, which had not yet been done.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister for Local Self-Government, making his final reply stated that since 1923 recruitment of Europeans into the Department had been totally stopped. As for allegation regarding preferential treatment the Minister assured the House that only those from the Bombay Presidency were employed and not others. The management and administration of the Forest Department of the Bombay Government was more satisfactory, when it was compared with the Departments in other provinces. It was also run on more economical lines than the other departments.

## Children of System

Referring to the statement of Mr. Tairsee who stated on Friday that non-officials, who crossed the floor to the official side forgot that they were Indians and became children of the system, the Minister said that in spite of their crossing the

floor they still remained Indians and could never be anything but Indians. The only difference was that they did not make irresponsible statements. Though they crossed the floor they still remained the representatives of the House and would remain in their place till they were sure of the confidence of the House in them. It was in the hands of the members of the Council to get the Ministers cross the floor. It would not take more than a few seconds to do it.

Regarding corruption in the Forest Department, continued the Minister, he had made a plain, straightforward and honest statement. There was no more corruption in the Forest Department than the other departments. If the members, instead making general allegations, come forward with concrete cases of corruption the Minister promised that action would be immediately taken. He challenged the members to bring at least half a dozen cases and Government would be prepared to deal with them. But the members absolutely denied that co-operation to the Government.

The Minister expected that the Chair would give protection to the Minister by not allowing the insinuations regarding corruption being made on the floor of the House. If the statements and insinuations that were made inside the Council Hall were to be made by the members outside, recourse to law would be taken. He hoped that the Chair would ask the members to withdraw the allegations and see that the remarks were expunged from the record of proceedings.

## Question Of Prestige

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, the President said that the members of the Council had the protection and privilege of saying anything but he suggested that as members of the Council they had a greater responsibility and should be careful while making allegations. They should not make irresponsible statements and thus bring discredit to the House, whose prestige ought to be guarded. If the same statements were to be made outside the Council Chamber some other law would apply to

them, and it would be difficult task to prove the allegations. One of the remarks that he resented was about the Department being corrupt "from top to bottom." While he was the Minister-in-Charge, he knew several of the officers and he could say from experience that nobody could approach them with the idea of corrupting them. He asked the members to practice restraint in their remarks, and if necessary, they could personally talk to the Minister-in-Charge about the corruption.

Mr. Gazdar withdrew his motion for cut.

## GET BACK THAT FOREST.

Rao Bahadur Pradhan then moved a cut reducing the demand by Rs. 100/- to raise the question of Dangs, a forest in Gujarat which had been recently passed on to the Government of India. The mover said that after paying for the maintenance of the Forest, the Bombay Government should not have passed the forest on to the India Government. He said that the hands of the Bombay Government should be strengthened in their fight with the Government of India to get back the forest for the Bombay Presidency.

The Minister, who was called upon the President to reply said that the matter of the Dangs Forest was being dealt with by the Home Department.

## SURPRISE FOR BELL.

Mr. R. D. Bell, who had not looked into the papers regarding the question of the particular forest said that he was taken by surprise as he was not posted with the latest information about the forest in question. He said that 50 years ago the question arose as to whom the forest belonged, to the Bombay Government or the native states. Nothing was decided and the Government of Bombay were looking after the maintenance of the forest and the Bombay laws were applied to the forest area. Recently when the Native States were taken over by the Government of India from the Government of Bombay the Forest administration also was taken. The Government of Bombay lost a lakh of rupees by way of revenue due to the forest having gone over to the Government of India.

Mr. B. S. Kamat said that the Government should not raise the question of the forest nor make any statement about it in the near future and he wanted them to wait till the Federal Court under the new Government of India Act is established, when the question could be fought out in the Federal Court.

The cut motion was put to vote and carried without a division.

## DEMAND CARRIED.

The original demand of the Minister was put to vote and carried. Sir Shah Nawaz then moved for a demand of Rs. 64,000 for Forest Capital outlay, which was made.

Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli moved that a grant of Rs. 6,45,000 be made for the Registration Department.

## REGISTRATION DEPT. CUT.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni moved a cut motion to reduce the grant by Rs. 100, with a view to criticise the administration of the Registration Department.

Mr. Bhaillal Patel supporting the motion held that the collection of taxes for registration was illegal. He quoted the Government of India Act and the schedule of taxation in support of his contention.

## NARIMAN CASE ECHO.

The President said that if the contention of the member was

that the collection was illegal he could not give a ruling on it. It was open for the member to contest it in a court of law as Mr. K. F. Nariman was contesting another taxation.

A voice: Mr. K. F. Nariman's case and this case are quite different.

President: But the principles are the same.

## QUITE LEGAL, GOVT. SURE.

Mr. R. D. Bell said that the Government had assured themselves that the collection of the fees was quite legal. If they had thought the Act was not quite clear, they would have come before the legislature and got it amended.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee raised the question of transference of Mr. Nariman's case from the Honorary Magistrate's Court to the High Court. He said that though Mr. Nariman had applied for the transference nothing had been done.

Mr. Bell replied that the Public Prosecutor had asked for the transference of the case from the Honorary Magistrate's Court to the Stipendiary Court, which had been refused by the Magistrates.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee referred to Mr. Nariman's application.

## IS IT RELEVANT?

The President intervened and asked Mr. Tairsee as to how that was relevant.

Mr. Tairsee said that the Honorary Magistrates were being asked to decide a question of law which would be binding on the public. He wanted that it should be decided by a more competent body.

Mr. Kulkarni's motion was put to vote and lost.

Mr. Gangoly who moved another cut, withdrew it after some discussion had taken place on the question.

The House adjourned till Monday 2 p.m.

BANGKOK-HANOI  
AIRMAIL SERVICERates Of Fee Same As  
For Saigon

NEW DELHI, March 8.

A press communique issued on the utilisation of the Air Mail service between Bangkok and Hanoi says:—

An air mail service between Bangkok (Siam) and Hanoi (Indo-China) is operated from the 1st February 1935 by Air France Co., in connection with the French Air Service Marseilles-Saigon.

Air mail correspondence addressed to places in Tongking Laos and Annam in Indo-China and Chinese Provinces of Yunnan and Kwangsi will, with immediate effect, be accepted for despatch by this service.

The use of the above air mail service secures a gain in time of about two weeks for correspondence addressed to places in Laos and of 3 to 4 days for correspondence addressed to other places mentioned above.

The rates of air mail fee are the same as for Saigon, viz., four annas per half ounce of letters and packets in addition to the postage and four annas per post card inclusive of postage and air fee. The subscription on such correspondence should be "India-Indo-China" as at present.

The latest day and hour of posting air mail articles for these places will remain the same as for Indo-China served through Saigon.—United Press.



# "I GUARDED KINGS"

## How I Trapped A Master-Spy!

By EX-INSPECTOR HAROLD BRUST

(late of the Special Branch, New Scotland Yard)

Although my duties as a Special Branch detective mainly concerned the guarding of celebrities, from royal personages down to threatened politicians, there was a time during the Great War—when I was detached for counter-espionage work. The Special Branch had been keeping close watch on suspected enemy spies prior to the outbreak of war—Great Britain and France were seething with German agents in the guise of waiters, musicians, variety artists—and three or four days after England entered hostilities occurred the "Great Spy Roundup", when the "Deutscher Geheimdienst" net-work in London was smashed to pieces.

Shocked at this wholesale capture of its spies, frantic for information, Germany began to send out only its best men, the cleverest brains of the Wilhelmstrasse—and it was these men for whom we were watching.

They were brave fellows. There is a tendency to look upon spies as the lowest of the low, as those who violate every canon of sportsmanship. Admittedly espionage is an underhand business, which knows no rules. But give the spies their due, no matter to which side they belonged. For the most part they were men actuated by the purest motives of patriotism—they had to be, for to them came no public recognition if they succeeded, and if they failed their portion was shameful death.

A soldier who dies on the battlefield is mourned as a hero. The soldier who carries through a hazardous enterprise gains fame, honour, a decoration and promotion. The spy is entirely anonymous. He carries his life in his hands every hour of the day. If he dies it is either the knife stab in the dark, the bullet in the back, or facing the firing squad with his back to a pitted wall.

As one who can claim intimate personal knowledge of many adventurers in espionage I say that the patriotic spy is entitled to the unstinted praise of his countrymen, the respect of his enemies, and the sympathy of everybody when he falls a victim to fate or circumstance. By 'patriotic spies' I mean, for instance, allied agents, who in the War risked everything to penetrate the German strongholds, and Germans who took the same risks to work in Allied territory in the service of their Fatherland.

For the German who joined the Allied Secret Service, and 'vice versa', I have nothing but the utmost contempt.

### A Strange Character

The story of how I trapped one of Germany's Master-Spies, concerns one of the strangest and most outstanding characters I ever met. Was he a patriot? Was he a traitor? Or was he merely an adventurer, willing to betray any cause or serve any cause? I leave it to my readers to judge.

In the early part of November 1914, when the War had been raging for just three months there arrived in England, from Holland, a tall, distinguished-looking fair, blue-eyed young man, stated to be an American citizen, who carried Passports which declared him to be an American citizen, Mr. Bridgman W. Taylor of New York.

He landed at Harwich, and, his manners being perfectly in order there would have been not the slightest cause to place him

under suspicion had there not come to the Special Branch a warning from an Allied Agent that such a man, using such a name, was to be expected; that he should be placed under observation and that a further report would follow very shortly.

The further report never arrived for the simple reason that the man who sent the message was himself captured and executed by the enemy.

So Bridgman W. Taylor became an object of interest to the Special Branch. The Agent who had sent the warning message was attached to the Naval Intelligence Branch, and naturally the British Admiralty asked for action.

Taylor was interrogated and gave a most graphic description of his adventures in Berlin, from which town he admitted he had just come. If there was one thing, apart from the warning message which would have aroused suspicion, it was his extreme thoroughness in explaining detail. He could account for times, places, streets and numbers in a phenomenally accurate manner.

### Under Most Rigorous Surveillance

But there was nothing upon which we could act. He was permitted to land and proceeded to London where he booked rooms at a first-class hotel. All unknown to him, he was kept under a most rigorous observation. His every movement was followed and reported upon.

He chatted freely to acquaintances he picked up in his hotel lounge, told them amazing stories of German ruthlessness, expressed his great admiration for the Allies and made the hair of his listeners stand on end by his tales of German espionage and the horrors in store.

One night a gentleman in mufti, who had been listening to him, told Taylor that he was a British Naval Officer and suggested that the information he had just given of prospective Zeppelin raids and other matters should be told to the Admiralty.

Taylor demurred. He pointed out that the Admiralty probably knew as much as he did, they had their agents in Germany and as he was a neutral why should he interfere?

The officer pointed out that as Taylor sympathised with the Allied cause it was up to him to help and suggested that he should perform the introduction to the Admiralty.

At the Admiralty, in the Intelligence Department, he was plausible to a degree. He gave information about the Zeppelin preparations, told them of the arrangements for re-victualing the raiders 'Emden' and 'Lepzig' (cruisers then unaccounted for by the British Fleet, which were making heavy toll of Allied shipping), and generally seemed to be perfectly sincere. Some of his facts were already proved by the Department and but for the secret warning an offer he had

him leave the train and followed him.

Taylor walked down the single street of the town and entered a tea-shop where he ordered a meal. I waited outside. It was quite dark when he emerged and then he walked straight out of the town over the sand-dunes to the shore.

I followed cautiously, my boots making no sound on the sand. On and on he plodded in the gloom, paused frequently to listen for sound of his breathing on moving.

Once I thought I had lost him! I could hear nothing, save the faint hiss of surf on the beach.

Then I stiffened abruptly. Like a jewel flung against black velvet, a pin-point of light flashed!

Torch signals!

To whom? And with what object?

I crept forward, tensed for action. Inch by inch. Nearer and nearer . . . until I saw Taylor, dimly discernible in the darkness, talking to two other men. The conversation only lasted a few minutes, and then all three disappeared. Following cautiously, I found myself descending the last sand dune to the sloping beach—and there they were, all three, pushing a small boat out into the surf!

Out at sea a light flickered twice.

They boarded the boat and rowed away into the darkness. Though I strained eyes and ears, I could ascertain nothing more. There was nothing left for me to do but to return to London and make my report.

To my amazement, next morning Taylor was reported as being back at his hotel! There was not the slightest doubt in my mind that he had been aboard a German submarine and had been landed further down the coast.

### Taken Into Custody

It was now decided that action should be taken. Another officer and myself interviewed Taylor and invited him to accompany us to Scotland Yard. When he was in custody, we searched his effects and found—nothing! (Continued on Page 37)



Inspector Brust receiving instructions from officers of the Flying Squad.

made might have been accepted then and there.

The offer was that he was prepared to travel to Germany and act as a British Agent. But the mysterious warning still influenced those in authority and no decision was made at the time. Instead, the surveillance upon Taylor was increased, and I was given the assignment.

### An Amazing Incident

One day I followed him to Liverpool Street Railway Station, which he reached by a devious route after using three different taxi-cabs, and watched him book a ticket for an East Coast town.

I booked to the same station and entered the train in another compartment. The journey passed without incident. We arrived at our destination. I watched

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# Picturesque Hyderabad

## A Land Of Delights, Lavish Hospitality And Architectural Wonders

(By A JOURNALIST)

Hyderabad is the premier State in India, having an area of 82,698 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Khandesh and the River Tapi, on the south by the Tungabhadra and the Kistna, on the east by the River Godavari and on the west by Sholapur and Ahmednagar. The Hyderabad State is a land of delights and a land where peace and plenty smile around. It is a place famous for its rich and lavish hospitality to outsiders. Besides being an ideal one in all aspects, the State is very picturesque, fascinating and possesses a lovely appearance. In fact Nature reigns supreme in the Nizam's Dominions.

The country presents a good variety of features. The mountain sceneries, the hill views, picturesque forests, rich and fertile plains are really a sight for the gods to see. The State is very rich in minerals. Though not buried in luxuriant vegetation like Mysore and Travancore, its rocks and valleys have a charm of their own. There are many beauty spots in Hyderabad where poet or artist can find the inspiration which sheer loveliness of scenery can give.

### PREVIOUS HISTORY

The family of His Exalted Highness the Nizam traces its

arrival there he was appointed Subedar of Moradabad and recalled to Delhi in 1718.

The next Emperor who succeeded Farukh Sayar was assassinated very soon after he was placed on the throne. He was succeeded by a grandson of Aurangzeb who assumed the title of Mahomad Shah and immediately he issued a proclamation appointing Nizam-ul-mulk as his prime minister. He did not remain in that high office for a long time. His attempt to effect various improvements in the administration mainly for the welfare of the people was very often thwarted by the Emperor who was a creature in the hands of his evil advisors. He did not pull on well with the Emperor and hence submitted his resignation and returned to the Deccan, his original home, to assume charge as Viceroy of that place. In the meantime, Mubaris Khan, to whom he had delegated his powers as Viceroy during his absence, usurped his throne and Nizam-ul-mulk slew him in a pitched battle and made a triumphal march into Hyderabad and regained his lost territories. The Emperor of Delhi in recognition of his services, conferred on him the Government of the Deccan and he was also given the privilege of settling affairs of his country him-

a good deal to promote the happiness and prosperity of his subjects, irrespective of caste, colour or creed. The past 24 years of his administration have been, indeed, a period of unceasing activity, reform and progress in all directions. There is no department of administration which has not shared his quickening impulse, whether it concerns the economic development of the State, education or any other department. He takes a very warm interest in the welfare of his subjects, which has become an article of faith with him, and this no doubt accounts for the great love and high esteem in which he is held by all of his subjects.

### NO COMMUNAL PROBLEM

Another prominent factor worth mentioning about Hyderabad is that there is no communal discord, all the communities living in terms of perfect friendship and amity and under his rule the State has been pursuing a career of uninterrupted development and progress. While a feeling of healthy rivalry and jealousy exists between the various communities elsewhere, why is that communal bitterness is absent in the Hyderabad State? The reason is not far to seek. His Exalted Highness the Nizam rules impartially; he holds the scales of justice even and does not make fish of one and flesh of another. He has endeared himself to his subjects by his passionate desire to promote their welfare irrespective of caste, colour or creed and under his benevolent administration the people are very happy and contented. The Hindu-Muslim problem does not exist for the simple reason that the State does not recognise, has never recognised, the differences of religion or creed in making appointments to responsible posts. Every career is open to talent and there are no iron gates of forbidding dimensions. His Exalted Highness has consistently aimed at absolute impartiality between the various communities and his government has exemplified his policy by acting in a manner which has won the encomiums of the most prejudiced as well as the most fanatical.

### NOTABLE BUILDINGS

Among the notable buildings in Hyderabad the palace of his



H. E. H. THE NIZAM

Exalted Highness, known as the Falaknami Palace, stands first in point of beauty and grandeur. It is a magnificent edifice and must be reckoned among the foremost in the world. It is constructed on a hill and presents an imposing appearance, being artistically laid out in the English style. It was constructed by Nawab Vikar-ul-umra at a cost of nearly 40 lakhs of rupees and from him the late Nizam purchased it for his own use. Generally the Viceroy when he visits Hyderabad stays at this palace. The Hyderabad High Court and the Osmania General Hospital are other striking buildings in Hyderabad. One of the most notable buildings in the Nizam's Dominions is the Char Minar or Four Towers. It is built of granite upon four granite arches facing north, south, east and west and occupies a most prominent place in the centre of the city of Hyderabad. Each side of the building measures nearly 100 feet and the base of the ornamental arches is 50 feet from the ground. The minarets rise to a height of over 200 feet. This beautiful structure is of consi-

(Continued on page 29)



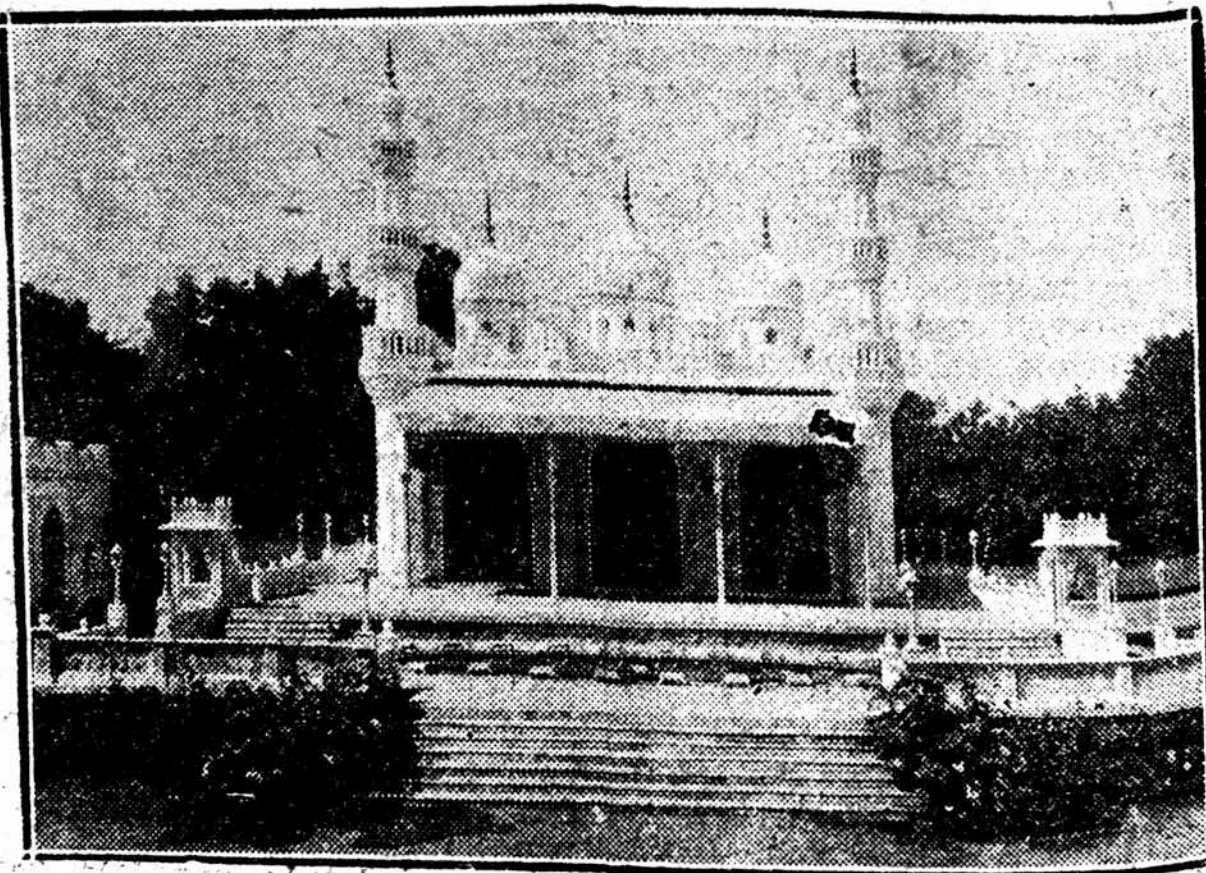
A STREET SCENE IN HYDERABAD

origin to the Prophet Mahomad on his mother's side and to the first, Khalifa Abu Bakr on the father's side. The first of the Nizams, Mir Kamruddin, son of Mir Shahabuddin Gaziuddin Khan Feroz Jung, was born in the year 1671 and after the death of his father he succeeded to his father's titles as Subedar of Berar. In 1712 when Bahadur Shah's son Jehangir Shah, ascended the throne of Emperor of Delhi, he appointed Mir Kamruddin to a distinguished place of honour under his government. In 1713 Farukh Sayar became the Emperor of Delhi and one of his first acts on his assumption to the throne was to appoint Mir Kamruddin as Viceroy of the Deccan with the title of Nizam-ul-mulk ("Regular of the Force"). After fighting with the Marathas at Paithan, he proceeded towards Jalna in 1714 just to take some measures against the Marathas who had been giving the Emperor some troubles and then returned to Aurangabad. Soon after his return news came to him that one Syed Hussain Ali Khan had been appointed Subedar of the Deccan and immediately Nizam-ul-mulk went to Delhi. On his

self. This occurred in 1724 and that year marks the beginning of the independence of the Nizam.

### THE PRESENT RULER

The present ruler of Hyderabad, the seventh in descent from the founder of this family, was born on the 6th April 1886. While young, he was initiated by his father into the state administration and at a remarkably young age he showed signs of sturdy independence and unstinted devotion to his country. In that early age he travelled throughout India to gain practical knowledge of the world and in 1903 along with his father attended the Delhi Durbar. It was in the year 1911 that His Exalted Highness the Nizam ascended the "gadi" and on that occasion he assured the public that he would do his best to do good to his people and his country by following the footsteps of his father and also to be loyal to the British Government. His loyalty to the British Government is a matter of common knowledge and to those who have closely watched his distinguished career it will be apparent that he has done



The Mosque in the Public Gardens, Hyderabad.



# Our Expanding & Illusive Universe

Throughout all universe matter is disintegrating and losing its heat energy. When it will have reached an equal temperature, which will be in the neighbourhood of zero absolute, matter as we know it will be no more.

*To us our Universe is Infinite and Everlasting, but in reality it is only a Bubble of Gas that some day will have diffused itself over such vast space that its density will have become practically nil and Time for this Universe will have ceased to be.*

By Capt. E. TERNEL.

Somewhere at the confines of the universe energy or matter is dead through the particles having lost all electro-magnetic properties and time does not exist for them. At the centre of the universe things are going on pretty much as we know them to be.

Matter can only exist in one of three states: 1. As a Solid, 2. As a Liquid, 3. As a Gas. Any Solid, given the proper temperature, can be reduced to a liquid state, and then to the gaseous state. Certain solids may pass direct to the gaseous state, without going through the intermediate liquid state, but always the application of increased temperature will result in the ultimate gaseous state. Conversely any Gas, if cooled sufficiently any compressed, will revert to the liquid, and on to the solid state.

Each element has its own critical temperature point, at which it passes from one state to the other; this is invariable provided the same conditions of pressure are observed. All matter of any element shows cohesion of its molecules, depending upon temperature, the higher the temperature, the less the cohesion, the lower the temperature the more the cohesion, but only to a certain point. At a very low temperature different elements show loss of the electrical properties of cohesion, until at a temperature of  $-273^{\circ}\text{C}$ , which is known as zero absolute, all matter has lost definitely all properties of electro-magnetism which makes cohesion, and is no more true matter. If a lower temperature than this could be reached, (this is not to say that zero absolute can be reached) matter as we know it, would disintegrate, and become something else unknown to us. What we mean to say is, that at a sufficiently high temperature which in the case of some elements may reach many thousands of degrees, matter is changed into electrical particles and becomes radiant; at a sufficiently low temperature  $-273^{\circ}\text{C}$ , which is the same for all elements, matter loses all its electro-magnetic properties and is dead.

From this we can deduce that matter can only exist within a certain range of temperature, beyond this range on either side, matter as we know it, changes its properties.

## Disintegration Of Matter

Without having to look very far, we can examine our own Planetary system, and we find our Sun which is the nucleus of the system, and whose mean temperature is estimated at about 30,000 deg. C emitting radiant energy, and losing by this process roughly about 250,000,000 tons of matter per minute. We have no evidence that in the remote depths of space, where the temperature must reach nearly zero absolute, that matter is changed into something else. But Planck's Quantum Theory shows us, that this ultimate temperature can never actually be reached, at least not if there is radiant energy about. The theory says that matter cannot lose all its heat energy. It may continue losing heat, but it does so by jerks it gives out a parcel of heat energy, receives some from some outside source, and so on the cycle goes, losing an amount, receiving a lesser amount, but getting nearer to zero absolute all the time. But when the temperature of matter approaches

(In our issue of Sunday, February 10, Capt. E. Ternel, dealing with the question of the Reality of the Universe, pointed out that the key to the solution of the mystery of the Universe lies in a correct apprehension of the constitution of Atoms and that on analysis the discontinuity of Matter becomes an established fact. In a piece of marble, for instance, there is seen to be more empty space than matter. In the following article Capt. Ternel, pursuing the subject, shows that the disintegrating process which is going on in our universe is leading towards an equalisation of temperature at its outer confines, making Matter lose all its electro-magnetic properties and therefore "dead" and Time itself to be non-existent, so far as our universe is concerned.)

this limit, its electro magnetic properties of radiation get impaired, and the process slows down to such an extent that just before the limit is reached, all the properties are lost and radiation stops.

For this reason, we do not see matter disintegrating in space, but we have evidence of dead stars whose temperature cannot be far from zero absolute. We can safely generalize what we have been saying about matter, and say that, throughout all universes matter is radiating its energy, firstly among its own components which will tend in the ages to come to have an equal temperature, and secondly by far the greater amount, into cosmic space beyond our Universe. When the temperature of matter in the Universe, as a whole, will have reached an equal temperature which will be in the neighbourhood of zero absolute, the time will have come when our Universe will have ceased to be. It will have reached a temperature which is the limit of electromagnetic action, and matter as we know it, will be no more. Of course our race will have disappeared long before this happens, and we will not be able to find out the ultimate truth; still, we need not shut our eyes to the fact that Eternity is an Illusion.

## Island Universes

Having now reached a point

when Cosmic space has been introduced we can proceed another step in the marshalling of the facts from which we shall draw a Hypothesis to show that our Universe is all Illusions. We know now that there are besides our Universe, other Universes in space quite distinct from our own. Thousands of these "Island Universes" are known, and there are no doubts, countless other thousands still unknown to us. Some of these Universes recently discovered, are at distances of more than fifty million light years from us; others are more distant still; in fact it appears that, had we sufficient power to see, we should find Universes studded throughout Cosmic space just as we see Stars in our Universal space. Our Universe is formed of the galaxy of stars known as the Milky Way. Other Universe which do not form part of our system, are either approaching or receding from our galaxy; they are all in movement, bent on some errand of which we have no idea; it is therefore safe to assume that we ourselves (I mean our Universe) are also in movement, bound for some destination of which we have no knowledge.

## Hypothesis On Universes

In our own Universe, we find our Suns and Stars also following definite paths. Planets are going around Suns; this general movement of every thing is fol-

lowed right down to the smallest particles of matter known, the Electron and the Proton. The activity of matter or energy, wherever we can observe, seems to be a rule throughout Cosmic space far beyond the confines of our Universe. The whole of matter is embraced in the activity of energy, which translates itself finally into radiation. One cannot help being struck by the similarity of movement in the atom and the Universe as a whole. Can it be that Our Universe is only a molecule in a scheme far more stupendous than humanity had ever thought of?

We must not give a negative reply to such a question, simply because in our stupendous ignorance, our superstitious beliefs made us think of the Earth as the centre of the Universe. The question must be logically reasoned, and after reviewing all physical and astrophysical facts, if the question proves wrong, it should be rejected as untenable; but only then.

Just allow me now a little flight of the imagination, which may serve as the hypothesis which is to be examined. When we look at matter, our eyes begin to appreciate it only after aggregates of atoms and molecules have grouped themselves together. The atoms and molecules themselves, we cannot see as individuals. But supposing now we were inhabitants on one of the electrons of say the oxygen atom, we would (if we had sufficient knowledge), say that we form part of a vast Solar system, with eight planets revolving in orbits around the Sun. Our electron would be our World or planet and the nucleus of oxygen would be our Sun. If from that world we looked into space and found other systems all around us, somewhat similar to the one

(Continued on Page 35)

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## INDO-GERMANIC INFLUENCES IN ANCIENT GREECE

A hundred years ago, when the study of comparative languages was still at an immature stage of development, it was possible to give currency to the idea that central Asia was the original home of the Indo-Germanic race. This conjecture is no longer tenable. Germanic archaeology disproved the Asiatic thesis and has clearly established the influence of currents from middle and northern Europe, especially in Greece. Two streams of immigration flowed towards that land. The first set in about 1800 B.C. and is called the Achaean stream, because it brought Homer's Achaeans into Greece, which until that time had been the land of the Pelasgians. The second stream brought the Dorians, about 1200 B.C. and hence is called the Dorian stream.

The Achaean current much have come from the north; because it brought the megaron house of northern Germany, the influence of which we see in the palaces of Troy, Tiryns and Mycene. Illyrians must have been brought along on that stream, for not only the language of old Greece, but also the forms of art and the customs show their influence. The spiral decoration so often found on Mycenaean ornaments of gold had already reached a high development in Illyria (Butmir in Bosnia). The deep shafts of the graves and the custom of decking the bodies in golden masks, breastplates and gauntlets, were also Illyrian. These peculiarities remained in the highlands on Lake Ochrida and also near Graz, Styria, as late as the sixth century B.C.

Perhaps the Illyrians who were borne along in the stream of immigration formed a link between the Northerners and the Pelasgi-

ans. For soon the Northerners took on in many ways the customs of the people near the Mediterranean Sea. The death masks show that they came with beards. But after a hundred or a hundred and fifty years the grave stones show them all smooth shaven. Moreover, they gave up the simple shaft-graves and took to the great domed graves which belong to the Iberian-Pelasgian culture. To honour the dead one with so round a dwelling was a sign of turning to the Mediterranean faith in the Beyond; a faith which saw the soul as living on and knowing the respect shown to it. At the graves sacrifices were made to the soul, which was supposed to be enthroned on a high stone above the grave.

### SECOND STREAM OF IMMIGRATION

Thus harmony had been brought about between the ancient people on the Mediterranean and the new lords from the North. But the second stream of immigration broke in upon this. Whence the Dorians came we do not quite know, but the impression which

Classic Greece Is An Equal Fusion Of Clear Northern Mind And Imagination Of Warm South

(By Prof. Carl Schuch Hardt, Prussian Academy Of Sciences, Berlin)

they made was far more purely nordic than that of the Achaeans in their mingling with the Illyrians. The art of painting with joy in nature was now no more; the simple technical style of the so-called "geometrical culture" had its day. The time for belief in the soul was gone by; the departed was a sad shadow in the dark underworld. Homer stands in the midst of the second northern period. As he describes the graves of Patroclus and Hector they were like the burial mounds in middle and northern Europe at that time. Over a small hole a heavy layer of stones was placed and covered with earth. And Homer is also familiar with the custom of building the walls of castles and camps with posts. As he describes the wall of naval camp before Troy, it was like those we have found in the fortresses of Lausitz. The Trojans had to force out the posts—the Stelai proboltes—in order to make the wall fall down.

But as the first northern period had reached a length of 600 years, so the second lasted no longer. By 600 B.C. much of the old Mediterranean culture had again

grown up out of the ancient soil, again art had turned to the living forms a plants, animals, and human beings. The mysteries of Eleusis and Samothrace were laid bare and made way for the old belief in the soul. The lofty stone was again erected at the grave, and on it beautiful sculptures showed how those left behind visited the grave of the departed soul to comfort it and bring gifts.

Thus in its turn classic Greece is an equal fusion of the clear northern mind and the imagination of the warm south.

"I say", said one of the men gathered round the bar in the village inn, "have you ever backed a horse?"

"Yes, once", said his fellow tankard-holder.

"Did you win or lose?" asked the first, interestedly.

The other grimaced as he recollected the incident.

"Well", he replied, "I lost five pounds. I backed him into a shop window."

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at  
HOME



in YOUR  
SPARE  
TIME

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## OPEN LETTER TO PARENTS

Dear Sir or Madam,—When your children first arrived they brought with them a wonderful lot of sunshine. Later, you became proud of the intelligence they displayed, but, still later, you became anxious as to what would become of them in the future. Perhaps you were anxious when you visualised them as grown men and women. Even with plenty of money it is not always easy to select the right career, and a parent is sometimes inclined to ask advice of some relative, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that relative knows nothing at all about the possibilities of employment. Why not let me relieve you of some of your anxieties? In fact, why not let me be their Father? We do not profess to act as an employment agency, but the nature of our business compels us to keep an eye upon the class of men and women that are wanted and who want them. There are some people who manufacture an article, and put it on the market to sell. We do not do that, we work in exactly the opposite direction. We find out what employers want and we train our students to fill those jobs. We have to be experts in the matter of employment, progress and prosperity. If you have any anxieties at all as to what your sons or daughters should be, write to me, or, better still, let them write to me personally—Fatherly Advice Department—and tell me their likes and dislikes, and I will give sound practical advice as to the possibilities of a vocation and how to succeed in it.

Yours sincerely,

*J. W. Bennett*

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# A History Of HUMAN PROTEST

FROM AMOS TO LENIN + The Great French Revolution;  
AND GANDHI + The Paris Commune---Arrest Of  
Louis XVI--Triumph Of Reaction

By PROSCOS

(The first seven articles on the French Revolution were published in the Sunday "Chronicle" of 16th December, 13th and 27th January, 10th, 17th and 24th February and 3rd March).

The first phase of the Revolution passed rapidly. The Bastille was taken and the King was brought a virtual prisoner to Paris. The masses had compelled the nobles and the clergy to renounce their rights and privileges, and their subsequent actions had made their surrender effective. The submissive Assembly, though secretly engaged in plots to secure political power for itself, had issued the Declaration of Rights of the citizens, and the King was compelled to give his sanction to them. But the greatest achievement of the first period of the revolution was the creation of the Paris Commune and other independent municipalities in the towns and villages of France.

## The Commune

The Commune, which was almost completely an autonomous body created by the people, from the very beginning sternly resisted all attempts at centralisation and refused to vest the political power in the Assembly and the middle classes. This Commune entirely distrusted the myth of "representative government" and was fully convinced that the best type of government could only result from decentralisation and a government "from below upwards." In this they were following the principles laid down by Rousseau, Montesquieu and Foubert. The Commune further proceeded to reconstruct life in the towns, appointed judges, arranged a redistribution of taxes, fixed prices of necessities and thus became the most powerful weapon in the hands of the poorest people. Later on it even undertook to bring about "the equalisation of wealth."

The city of Paris was divided into sixty electoral districts which became independent units acting as a federated union. Under the inspiring leadership of Marat and Danton these units established what was called "Direct Local Self-Government." They legislated and administered for themselves without permitting the interference of any intermediary, and thus established a genuine type of representative government. Though most concerned about the immediate problems, these units on their own initiative, discussed national issues like "the royal veto," poor relief, the Jewish question and "the marc of silver"; and their effective mandates forged public sanction behind them. When the Church properties were declared to be sold, the sections of the Commune willingly agreed to proceed with the sale. They undertook to supervise the supply and sale of bread, and in order to increase the supply of food, arranged for the cultivation of all waste lands in Paris.

The districts of Paris defined that a Commune "is a society of joint-owners and fellow inhabitants enclosed by a circumscribed and limited boundary, and it has collectively the same rights as a citizen... having liberty, property, security and the right

to resist oppression, has consequently every power to dispose of its property, as well as that of guaranteeing the administration of this property, the security of the individuals, the police, the military force—all." Moreover, the third part of the preamble to the municipal law of May 1790 declared that the Commune of Paris "In consequence of its freedom, being possessed of all its rights and powers, exercises them always itself—directly as much as possible, and as little as possible by delegation." This was Local Self-Government in France.

## Tables Turned Against Peasants

But this Local Self-Government did not immediately restore peace in the country. The peasant rebellions continued as the Assembly, whilst professing to surrender the privileges of the Two Estates, had actually given a constitutional sanction to feudalism. Tables were turned against the peasants throughout 1790, and the municipalities, dominated by middle class men, carried on a crusade against them, attacking, massacring and hanging them without mercy for not surrendering their lands to the new masters. They were making efforts to preserve and maintain the "right to property." Draconian laws were passed in order to exact the feudal dues, but without result; and the civil war between the town and the village continued through 1791. It was only in 1792 that the feudal laws were to be finally abolished, proclaiming the triumph of the peasants.

Through the fire and sword of this crisis, people lost their glamour for a constitutional King and the idea of the Republic seized the imagination of the masses. And the idea of the Republic implied equality of fortune and the agrarian law—the ideals of the Levellers, Communists, Anarchists and Expropriators. But each of these gave their own interpretations and therefore the Republic remained scientifically undefined.

## Revolt Spreads

The revolts at Paris and the peasant rebellions spread to the soldiers. Whole garrisons demanded accounts of millions of livres that the officers had embezzled. The Assembly promulgated a law forbidding the association of soldiers; but, at the same time, ordered that the officers must render the accounts to their regiments. The garrisons at Nancy demanded the accounts, confiscated the regimental pay chest and appealed to the Assembly to justify their action. Through a conspiracy of Lafayette and General Bouille the garrisons were attacked and massacred and the leaders "were broken on the wheel."

Louis saw in the reactionary Assembly his hopes for a revived monarchy. He had already bought Mirabeau and had seen with satisfaction Lafayette—the darling of Paris—massacring the soldiers of the revolution. The Assembly had forfeited the sympathy of the people; the people were crushed by the intrigues of

the Assembly and the terror of the National Guards. The King could now escape from Paris, probably with the knowledge and aid of Lafayette, and invade Paris with a German and Austrian Army and crush both the people and the Assembly.

## King's Flight

On June 17, 1791, a villager named Drouet noticed a servant in a carriage bearing the resemblance of the King. He followed the carriage to Verranes, and following a shorter route, he forestalled him. Taking the help of a friend, he blocked the bridge over a rivulet with a cart laden with furniture; and waited for the Royal carriage. Five armed men ordered the King to alight, and he was identified by a local judge. Immediately the tocsins were rung and thousands of peasants armed with sticks and scythes arrived to prevent his escape. Some soldiers kept aware of the King's flight and they were in the vicinity, but when they found the King a prisoner, they fraternised with the people or disappeared. The road from Varennes to Paris was blocked by thousands as the King was escorted as a prisoner to Paris. Thus, finally disappeared the principle of absolute monarchy in France. He was now found to be in league with foreigners plotting against the people of his country. A wave of indignation swept the country, the statues of all Louses were demolished and crowds thronged the Tuilleries demanding the dethronement of the King. The Assembly taking advantage of the situation, took into its hands the reins of the Government and till June 22 was planning measures for the punishment of the King. But the name of the Republic frightened the members. They saw before them the spectres of an armed people, aiming at complete equality and adopting the agrarian law, putting an end to the properties of the middle classes. On July 15th the Assembly declared the King to be blameless and refused to dethrone him, and it was made a crime even to mention the name of Republic. Even the Ja-

cobins, the leaders of the revolution, betrayed the people.

## A Tragic Day

July 17th is a tragic day in the history of France remembered for the massacre of the Champ de Mars. Thousands from Paris had gathered to sign a petition demanding the dethronement of Louis and the establishment of a Republic. Suddenly Lafayette appeared at the head of the National Guards, declared martial law, and massacred the people. Danton fled to England in order to escape arrest and Marat had to go in hiding. The counter-revolution had triumphed.

The Assembly, emboldened by its victory, imposed further restrictions on the franchise and the peasants were deprived of all political rights. On 14th September, the King was again cheered by the middle classes as he proceeded for the second time to take the Oath to the Constitution which he was to violate on the same day.

Overcome with despair, Marat described the reaction in the "Ami de Peuple" as follows: "The revolution has failed. . . . It was a handful of poor folk who knocked down the walls of the Bastille. Only set them to work, and they will prove themselves as they did that first day; they ask nothing better than to fight against their tyrants; but then they were free to act, now they are chained." Camille Desmoulins was more frank at the Jacobin Club: "Reactionaries have turned the popular movement of July and August 1789, to their advantage. The Court favourites talk to-day about the sovereignty of the people and the rights of man, of equality among the citizens, to deceive the people, and they parade in the uniform of the National Guard to seize or even buy the posts of leaders."

Thus the wheel of history moved, and sunshine vanished in clouds of despair, but yet the people were not dead, the wheel did not halt. In the cycle of victory and defeat France moved towards the cherished goal of the Republic of the people.

(TO BE CONTINUED).



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# ABOUT STUDIOS AND STARS

## INDIAN BOY AS FILM STAR

### Party Of Britishers To Search For Him

Within a year an unknown Indian boy will be famous throughout the film world. Mr. Robert J. Flaherty, who produced "Nanook of the North," "Moana," "Tabu," and "Man of Aran," and who is the leading producer of films in natural surroundings has been engaged by Mr. Alexander Korda to produce for London Film Production what will be the first film made by British enterprise in India.

In two weeks' time a little party of six, headed by Mr. Flaherty, will sail for India for one of the native Indian States to produce an original story which Mr. Flaherty wrote when in Berlin four years ago. This story, called "The Elephant Boy," is a drama of an Indian boy, who aspires to be a mahout. When Mr. Flaherty arrived in India he will select a boy—just as he selected Michael Dillane for "Man of Aran." This boy will star in the film, which will be almost without dialogue. It will present natural sounds actually recorded at the time the picture is photographed. Mrs. Flaherty will accompany her husband. She has acted as his chief assistant on all his film expeditions. All the work of the film will be done in India, and a laboratory will be specially built for developing the film. Mr. Flaherty intends to train a native boy to do this work in the same way as he trained a Polynesian boy to develop the film "Tabu."

Mr. Flaherty is very enthusiastic about the Indian picture. In a press interview, he said, "I have always wanted to make a picture with a young boy for a hero, ever since I talked over plans for Kim, many years ago in America with Maude Adams, who held the stage rights. There will only be three main characters in this story, a boy, a keeper, and an elephant. It is a quite a simple story, about a little native boy—a kind of Kim, or Mowgli, or Toomai, or whatever you like to call him—who wants passionately to be an elephant keeper. Just as an English boy might want to be a jockey, and hangs round the racing stables watching the horses this lad longs to ride the maharajah's elephants, and hangs round the compound trying to ingratiate himself with the old keeper. At last he manages to stamp out an outbreak of fire, and in return the keeper gives him his chance to ride the elephants, until presently the most dangerous of them all, a magnificent wild creature, only just captured, lifts the boy up with his trunk and sets him on his back."

When asked what happens next, Mr. Flaherty said: "And then a great friendship develops between the boy and this elephant—I am told it is quite incredible the friendship and affection that can exist between elephants and their keepers—until one day a man-eating tiger gets loose in the compound and the elephant breaks away and escapes to the jungle."

"What does the boy do?" was the next question put to Mr. Flaherty who replied: "He follows, all alone. And then we have the little boy lost in the jungle at night, among the wild birds and the wild animals—we must have all the jungle sounds and mysterious silences—until he comes on the trail of his elephant"

(Continued on next Page.)

## THE NEWSREEL SCOOP

### The Alexander Murder

Seldom has a more definite scoop on time been scored than that which Universal Newsreel scored on the murder of King Alexander at Marseilles. Not only did it beat the other newsreels to the London screens, but it beat them to the New York screen, and to the screen of the Pacific coast and most of the intermediate cities.

The letter below, from the manager of the Trans-Lux Theatre, definitely acknowledges priority of the Universal Newsreel, and Red Kann in his paper, the Motion Picture Daily, made a careful check of the time when all of the newsreels reached Broadway and gave Universal Newsreel the victory in New York.

Hollywood Reporter acknowledges the victory of the Universal Newsreel in reaching the screens of Los Angeles first.

Again Universal is far ahead of its competitors in the matter of service on the most important newsreel event of the year.

### The First Two-Storey Revolving Stage In The World

The National Theatre at Munich can now claim the proud possession of the first two-storey revolving stage in the world. It consists of two stages, one 30 feet above the other, each of which can be lowered and raised in turn by hydraulic power and thus brought alternately within the audience's range of vision. Each stage, besides, revolves to electrical motor power, so obviating the need of scene-shifting during performances. This vast marvel of technical construction rests upon a trough of reinforced concrete 60 feet by 60 feet, situated nine feet below the surface of the water supply at the foundations. For thirteen weeks, night and day, engineers and workmen toiled to ensure that the installation would be ready in time for the re-opening of the theatre season.

## THE ZOROASTRIAN MUSIC ENSEMBLE

BY S. E. P.

An appreciator of really good music will find that Bombay is fast going music minded, where I had the good fortune of hearing some very good music, played by a local band the Zoroastrian Music Ensemble.

They had some popular, light classical pieces, the rendering of which was as good as that of the best of bands I have heard. Moreover, they played some latest Jazz numbers quite snappily.

Therefore I can confidently say, that the Zoroastrian Music Ensemble can well meet such functions, which warrant some sort of musical treat as much as it does not cost the frivolous sum charged by the continental bands here. The members of this Ensemble are amateurs, and their efforts are not aimed at money making. Whatever sum they get from these concerts go to purchases of musical instruments and music.

This ensemble is trained by Mr. Sebastian Vaz, a very popular and talented Violinist of Bombay, who takes very great care and interest in boys.

## CHINA GONE HOLLYWOOD

### Cinema Queens Of China

### Talkie Developing National Language

TOKYO, (By Mail).

China is movie struck. Hong Kong and Shanghai are fast growing into Oriental Hollywoods, dozens of graceful, sice-eyed Chinese beauties are vieing with one another for movie stardom.

For the past 20 years the Chinese have flocked to the showing of American films. Although they are unable to understand the dialogue, and only 10 per cent of them can read the inadequate Chinese sub-captions, they pay out their coppers to watch the beer racketeers shoot up Main Street, the country girls go wrong in the big city, the chorus girls stay good in spite of it all.

Every little Chinese girl, whether or not she can speak a word of English, knows the name of her favourite actress. Hollywood has stirred the Oriental imagination; thus the demand for intelligible, Chinese talkies has been accentuated.

The first Chinese film was made 12 years ago. It was difficult to find girls to play in it. For centuries men had enacted the parts of women in the old Chinese theatre. An actress was a forbidden quantity and even a sing song girl was afraid to buff the conventional boogies. To-day, although the prestige of an actress is still dubious, hundreds of girls encouraged by Western star idolatry apply for jobs.

The early Chinese films were adapted from old legends of the Manchu period.

But the Nanking government, which has banned the ancient Dragon boat festivals and celebrations has frowned upon the classical tales. To-day Chinese scenarios have a 20th century setting, movie stars a Hollywood flavour. Potential cinema queens flock to the American films to study Garbo's tragic sex-appeal. Dietrich's sullen allure, Shearer's earnest charm. They study the clothes, the make-up, the movement of the hands, the expression of the faces; then they go home and practise before the mirror. Even the Chinese directors emulate the Hollywood bosses. They style themselves "Mr. Cecil B. DeMille Wu Cheng" or "Mr. Li Song Rouben Mamoulian."

European dress is worn in most of the films. The girls appear in ultra-modern Paris frocks, sheer stockings, high-heeled slippers. The men in Western dress and panama hats. Even modern furniture and settings of the Urban school are in demand. The Chinese, however, haven't yet mastered the art of European table manners. Dainty heroines who have forsaken their chopsticks for clumsy Western table implements are shown dotting to the boy friend across the tea-table, a knife poised dangerously in one hand, an oversized jam-laden piece of toast waving in the other. The hero responds by close range eating, his plate being firmly held beneath his chin.

The making and breaking of China stars hasn't acquired the business-like tempo of the Hollywood machinery. There is no in-

## AUSTRIAN FILM BREAKS RECORDS

An Austrian film, "Maskerade," which arrived in London almost unheralded to be shown at the Academy Cinema, London, is creating a sensation all over Europe. In England it has already broken the records established by that fine German production, "Madchen in Uniform." It is in its fourth month at a theatre in Paris. In Berlin it has been running since August.

The story of "Maskerade" is set in pre-war Vienna. A novel feature of the picture is that, by a technical achievement, scenes are included showing Caruso singing in "Rigoletto" at the Vienna Opera House, while Caruso's actual voice is heard on the sound track. The star is Paula Wessely, whose reputation as an actress on the Continent is as great as that of Elizabeth Bergner. The picture was directed by Willy Forst, who made "The Unfinished Symphony."

personal casting director who appraises the movie applicants with a cold box-office eye. Chinese girls enter the movies by the old-fashioned Hollywood door, promoted by rich and influential men who are willing to buy a share in the picture. Most of the girls are concubines of these men and the rivalry that exists between fellow philanthropists is even greater than between potential stars.

When a man promotes a girl he usually buys up 50 or 100 thousand copies of the "mosquito" press, four page Chinese news sheets, and holds a beauty contest, ultimately declaring his protege the winner.

Butterfly Wu is the Garbo of China. Her most recent picture "Three Sisters," has been playing to packed houses for over six months, and has netted her company a dols. 100,000 profit, the record for a Chinese film. Oddly enough, her success was enhanced by the publicity of her closest rival, Chen Mai, the Marlene Dietrich of the East, and the wife of the director of a competitive film company.

The director in an effort to undermine Butterfly's growing popularity, staged a mosquito press beauty contest in which Chen Mai won all honours hands down. Unfortunately, the public, their curiosity aroused, flocked to Butterfly's picture to judge for themselves.

The most popular Chinese films are melodramas and tragedies. Orientals go to the movies to cry. They feel they are cheated unless they are dragged through a kaleidoscope of parental sternness, unrequited love, death, tears and torture.

Sophisticated comedies meet with no response. The only band of humor which raises a chuckle from the Chinese throat is the pie-throwing, banana peel school.

That 80 per cent of China's 400,000,000 can neither read nor write means that the talking picture is at present the sole medium of education. However, the dialects spoken in various parts of the country are so dissimilar they are unintelligible to Chinese from alien section. Perhaps if the talkie is used with brilliance and foresight, besides awakening the masses to a twentieth century existence, it will blend the dialects into a common language, and lift China from a land of dissension and conflicting governments to a solid and united nation.



# Around Films And Theatre Land

Mr. SEYMOUR STERN OF  
"EXPERIMENTAL CINEMA"

Insists Preservation of Past Screen Masterpieces.

The following letter addressed to the Screen Editor of the New York Times from Mr. Seymour Stern, Editor of the "Experimental Cinema" deserves attention in India.

TO THE SCREEN EDITOR

IN the "Times" of Dec. 2, 1934, you print a letter in which Mr. Kirk Bond sounds a timely warning against the disintegration threatening the prints of old silent films, especially the films of D. W. Griffith. Mr. Bond's letter amounts to an impassioned plea that "something be done" to prevent further loss of negative and prints through negligence and mishandling. This has dealt cruelly enough with these aging strips of celluloid, but that the destructive process should be aided and accelerated by human indifference and inadequate methods of preservation, as Mr. Bond has said, "an unspeakable shame." He offers, however, rather unsatisfactory suggestions as to the proper steps to be taken toward extending the life of these films as long as possible. Making 9.5 mm. prints of important film classics, for home consumption, as is being done in England, is at best a feeble solution of the problem.

Belshazzar's Feast and the Ride of the Valkyries, to mention two of Griffith's mightiest scenes, will suffer heavily through the loss of a sense of magnitude or grandeur when projected on a miniature screen, while the lyrical vignettes of "Broken Blossoms," by gaining in tonal intensity, lose their delicate balance when emphasized when a film is reduced, will lose correspondingly the sensitive gradation of their blacks and grays.

I suggest that two major tasks confront all lovers of the film in America to-day—first, the preservation of Griffith's films, and second, but less pressing than this, the establishment of a permanent American theatre of the cinema. These films are rapidly falling to pieces. A year and a half ago I attended a revival of "The Birth of a Nation" at a prominent Los Angeles theatre. Having seen this picture upward of twenty-five times prior to the revival, I was able to mark with accuracy the deletions from the projected print. Great was my dismay to note that more than seventy separate shots, or six separate scenes, had been deliberately cut out of Griffith's original twelve-reel masterpiece—presumably to meet the "entertainment requirements" (sic) of present-day audiences.

Perhaps the worst butchery was the wholesale elimination of the episode of the burning of Atlanta, that wonderful block of images in which Griffith used with real genius such strictly cinematic devices as the iris and the split-reel. Why this superb sequence, subsequent to the American cinema only by Griffith himself, should have been omitted from any print bearing the title of "The Birth of a Nation," I am sure I do not know. Nor can I account for the elimination of some of the magnificent shots of the men who made the second half of the film an unprecedented experience in cinematography. When the picture was over—reduced as it was to nine of its two-reel pricelessness—I protested to the manager of the theatre against the mutilation of the print but his excuses were characteristically vague and pointed.

The sort of vandalism is the more insufferable when one considers that it is being perpetrated on the only significant and perdurable filmwork done in the United States to this date, the filmwork of Griffith. If this tragedy, which can still be averted, is allowed to happen, it will be an everlasting reproach not just against the commercial mob in control of the American film industry—one doesn't expect from them a civilized fervor for cinematic works of art—but even more damningly against the legion of pseudo-

intellectuals, aesthetes and other semi-cultured individuals and groups who profess to champion "art in America."

What is to be done about it? First, an immediate effort should be made to save these films. An organized group should get down to the task of locating prints and purchasing them. The uneducated intellectuals of the country, but especially of New York, should be recruited for this work and they should formulate plans for raising subscriptions and donations. They have done this sort of thing countless times for infinitely less important projects.

Second, a permanent American theatre of the cinema ought to be established. Such a theatre should not be permitted to come under the control of either of Hollywood or of distant art organizations like the Museum of Modern Art, both equally noxious to a creative cinema. It should boldly adopt a policy of dispensing with the commercial traditions of "entertainment presentation," which have retarded the growth of American film art as much as, if not more than, the absence of creative minds in the American film industry. It should project the great films of the past in their entirety and it should creatively select synchronized versions of silent film classics, such as the abominable synchronized prints of "The Birth of a Nation," "Potemkin," etc., and should run these classics in their original silent form, with, perhaps, an accompanying orchestra accompaniment. In fact, the "problem" of silent films would not exist for such a theatre, for it would be a real theatre of the cinema, recognizing the artistic validity of all forms of cinematic expression, and the only criterion of selection would be the esthetic values of a film regardless of its mechanical attributes. Such a theatre would inevitably create its own film library and this, whatever its initial limitations, would mean the beginning of a serious living tradition of the art of the picture.

I am personally eager to co-operate with any and all efforts made in this direction.

SEYMOUR STERN.

## AJANTA CINETONE

The information that the Ajanta Cinetone Ltd. has been told is incorrect. The shooting of Ajanta productions is going on as usual. At present, Mr. Bhavnani is shooting "Nav-jivan," a Rajput Romance, written by the celebrated Hindi novelist, Munshi Premchand. Bai Munni Bai, a popular stage star and songstress is being featured in this film and so the music promises to be very entertaining and appealing. The shooting of this picture will go on during March.

"The Queen's Wrath," directed by Mr. A. P. Kapur, has been passed by the Censors and is being released all over the country at an early date. It is to be screened at Calcutta from the next week and at Bombay at the Imperial Cinema, after the picture "Vengeance is Mine." The exploitation rights of this picture for North India have been sold for a good price.

Mr. Kapur is now editing the picture "Azad-ke-diwan" or Children of Freedom, a story of Baghdad, depicting the life of the toiling slaves of Central Asia and the adventures of the Hero who tried to free them from their fetters.

## CHORAL SINGING, NOT INDIVIDUAL LOVE SONGS

### Amateur Dramatics Soar High

THE latest figures compiled by the O. N. D. show that 227,361 programmes were conducted in its physical education campaign in 1933. Under the general heading of physical education, the O. N. D. groups sports and excursions, the former embracing a wide variety of outdoor sports and games, the latter trips of a cultural, educational or entertaining character into the near and far countryside.

The O. N. D. has pledged itself to make Italians conscious of their rich cultural background. It has substituted for the familiar plaintive unhappy individual love song of Italy, the joy and buoyancy of choral singing which lifts the citizen into an atmosphere of proud consciousness of a common destiny.

Figures show the rapid growth of leisure-time education in the arts. In 1926 the O. N. D. conducted 1,025 programmes in music, orchestra, and band, choral singing, cinema and radio. By the end of 1933 the number of such programmes sponsored by "Dopolavoro" had risen to 665, 107. In the field of amateur dramatics, the year 1926 showed 635 performances, whereas in 1933, the number of dramatic enterprises fostered by the "Dopolavoro" had increased to 14,862.

One variety of leisure-time instruction, summarized under the heading "popular culture," embraces courses in stenography, hand writing, design, sculpture, foreign languages, teaching of illiterates and semi-illiterates, art

exhibitions for the showing of work done by the "Dopolavoro" circulating libraries and a number of other so-called popular arts.

In designing a successful leisure-time programme for Fascist Italy the O. N. D. experts had to keep two things in mind: that the Italian is very poor and very economical. No programme for after working hours could hope for success in Italy which did not appeal to the consciousness of values as purchasable at truly bargain prices.

### MEMBERSHIP PRIVILEGES

How did the organization meet this condition? By giving each member a membership folder containing his photograph and personal data entitling him to the following benefits: participation in all "Dopolavoro" programmes; admission to theatre and movies at reduced prices; travel on the railways at reduced prices; and, most important of all, life accident and sickness insurance for any disability incurred while participating in O. N. D. sponsored activities.

For all of this the "Dopolavoro" pays 5 lire, or less than 50 cents, a year. The payment of this small fee further entitles the member of the O. N. D. to a variety of so-called social hygienic "assistances," ranging from free legal advice to treatment in health clinics and vacations at health resorts for children and workers in need of such care.

## INDIAN BOY AS FILM STAR

(Continued from previous Page.)  
—he knows it by the dragging mark of its broken chain."

What is bothering Mr. Flaherty now is how to get the effect of fire-flies in the jungle at night. But that is only one of a host of problems. There is the problem of the elephant colour. Will it photograph well? Will it be too grey and matt? Mr. Flaherty has no definite ideas about his players before he takes out his party to India. He only knows that he wants a native boy of about fourteen who has personality and character in his face—probably a lad who has worked with elephants and understands them. "What we do," continued Mr. Flaherty, "is to go wherever there is a gathering of natives of any kind, and watch their faces, taking still photographs of any that seem interesting. Then we ask them, through an interpreter, if they would be willing to come and make tests. Sometimes we have to test several hundreds before we get the one we want."

The next question was "What will you do about the elephant? Must he have a personality too?" "Certainly he must," replied Mr. Flaherty, "We shall want a prince among elephants—an old hero of a beast. In the first place, we shall probably have to rely on the help of some friendly maharajah—they are almost all disposed to be friendly and helpful to Western film enterprises—to direct us to a suitable herd. And then we shall go among the natives and listen to their stories, get them to talk about the exploits of the elephants, find out which are their legendary heroes of the compounds, their old warriors. I want to find an equivalent among elephants to the great bull of Mexico, who fought so well in the bull-ring that he was given a State pardon, and exempt from taking part in the arena for the rest of his life. There is a statue to him, crowned with flowers, that you can see in Mexico to this day."

## TOO BUSY. STUDIO CHIEF

The Big Chief of the studios returned from a large and rather liquid lunch to find waiting for him a man who had a film story to sell.

The Great Man's desk was littered with Big Business and, being a little dizzy, he picked up the telephone directory instead of the story.

He flicked over the pages, shook his head and said sorrowfully:—"No. No good, old boy. Too many characters."

### AJANTA CINETONE, LTD.

The Ajanta Cinetone Ltd., are going ahead full speed with their programme for 1935. Their two super pictures the "Queen's Wrath" or "Pyat-Ki-Mar" and "Children of Freedom" are awaiting release at Bombay. Mr. Bhavnani has started work on "Navjivan" a Rajput story written by Munshi Premchand from the famous English opera play "Regolito". The Ajanta have engaged Von Bode Gutschwar the famous German cameraman to make a novel cartoon for their pictures. Walter Kaufman is busy composing music for the picture. The Ajanta are receiving offers from all quarters for the purchase of the North Indian rights of all 1934 productions.

The concluding part of the story of "Elephant Boy" reads thus: When the boy comes up with him (the elephant) in the jungle he is fighting the leader of a multitude of wild elephants to become king of the herd. At first he does not recognise the boy. He has gone wild again, but in the end the little boy is lifted on to his back and rides him home. Mr. Flaherty wants to make "Elephant Boy" that kind of picture which will make every child in the world feel nostalgic for the jungle. When he was a youngster he wanted to try a locomotive. His wife he can make every boy in the audience want to grow up to be an elephant driver he will feel satisfied that he has made a pretty good film.



# Books And Their Writers

## NEW FICTION

PAN IN THE PARLOUR. By Norman Lindsay. T. Wehner Laurie.

Two tablespoonfuls of Compton Mackenzie, two tablespoonfuls of Mr. Michael Arlen, half-an-ounce of Freud, a sprinkling of Mr. Julian Swift, all thoroughly mixed and baked in a slow oven would seem to be the ingredients for the literary pie typified by Mr. Norman Lindsay. "Pan in the Parlour" is all that its publishers acclaim it to be and considerably more. "It is sly, impish, irrepressibly funny, it bristles with epigrams and sparkles with gems of satire". Pan enters the parlour and with his big clumsy hoofs shatters the porcelain of delicate conjugal relationships and relationships about to be established as conjugal especially that of Freda and Tarran who gives up a brilliant career as a physicist to keep raise hens. All the characters are continually remembering that there is a male and female in the human species and their preoccupations with sex would have been alarming had it not been that they art plunged for the space of the book into an emotional upheaval of a particularly intriguing type. Mr. Lindsay who will be remembered as the author of that delicious tale "The Cautious Amorist" has scored yet another triumph in this book.

H. C. V.

"THE SECRET OF MATCHAM'S. By Nigel Burnaby, Ward, Lock & Co.

"The Secret of Matcham's" is a mystery story which preaches the somewhat dangerous doctrine that "the end justifies the means". Alastair Graeme, owner of a newly-acquired manor house and Matcham's, the fine old forest connected with it, is a very bad landlord and consequently hated by the tenantry and residents round about. He is found dead in his own grounds one night and although suspicion fastens on several people whom he has wronged the police are unable to discover any positively incriminating evidence in their search. The solution to the mystery is offered by the culprit himself, one of the most charming and lovable characters in the book in the shape of a confession to his padre and is strikingly unexpected and original. Mr. Burnaby concerns himself with the ethics of the crime in a manner seldom encountered in detective fiction and gives the book an air of intellectuality and of freedom from sordidness which are particularly welcome.

H. C. V.

THE GRIP OF THE FOUR. By Mark Cross, Ward Lock & Co. 3/6 net.

Daphne Wrayne, a woman detective, aided by her "Adjusters" is involved in an extraordinary affair in a mountainous part of Scotland. Daphne Wrayne is a pleasant, strong minded girl, she smokes the usual cigarettes on occasions when her Victorian grand-mother would have fainted. An extraordinary ape comes out of the ravines and takes away men, women and animals to the great consternation of the villagers. The story moves very swiftly and is full of interesting events. The "Adjusters" are human and amateur detectives without those conventional "iron" nerves. They get nervous as they ought to under extraordinary conditions. They are certainly not Javerts nor Messrs. Holmes and Watson. They are out to kill the ennui of daily life. They are sleuths who do their work well. As one of them is a

## A Great Journalist And Patriot

(1) "SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF BABU MOTILAL GHOSE." Price Re. 1-4-0.

(2) "MEMOIRS OF MOTILAL GHOSE", by P. Dutt. Price Rs. 4-12-0.

Published by A. Dutt, "Amrit Bazar Patrika" Office, Calcutta. 'L'etat c'est moi' was the favourite saying of Louis XIV of France. One is reminded of that remark when thinking about the life work of Babu Motilal Ghose. For while he lived "The Amrit Bazar Patrika" was Motilal and Motilal the "Patrika." His connections with the "Patrika" extended over half-a-century, from its humble inception in 1863 in an obscure Bengal village (no more obscure now—for "Amrit Bazar" is, indeed, the name of that village!) down to his death in 1922, when the "Patrika" had attained a prominent place in Indian journalism. No fairy-princess presided at the birth of the "Patrika." It was a most modest venture of the Ghose brothers appearing weekly in both Bengali and English. Their capital was meagre, their education was limited, their connections were mainly middle-class. They were, however, imbued and inspired with the zeal of public service, and service remained the watch-word of Motilal's life to the last.

His entry into journalism was more or less fortuitous. The Press in India was then in its swaddling clothes and had not attained the dignity of the Fourth Estate. Indeed, one can assert with much truth that the tribute for that consummation must largely go to Motilal himself. He was quick to grasp the



Mr. I. S. Pawate, M.A., LL.B. (Hull) has won the Sir Ramakrishna Bhandarkar Prize of the Bombay University, by writing an original thesis on Panini, the great Sanskrit Grammarian.

power of the weapon that was placed in his hands. He realised how it could be used to advance the national cause in a variety of ways. His paper was to him thus mainly the channel of public service, the medium of expression of his patriotism. He was the ceaseless vindicator of the people's rights, the fearless ventilator of their grievances, and the

(Continued on page 26).

## DHAMMAPADA

THE DHAMMAPADA or the Way of Truth. Translated from the original Pali by S. W. Wijayatilake. Published by G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. Price, As. 8.

Messrs. Natesan and Company, who have done so much to popularise the "Bhagavad Geeta", the gem of the sacred literature of the Hindus, by issuing very cheap editions of it, may be congratulated on placing in the hands of the public this cheap edition of a work which occupies the same position in the literature of Buddhism as the Gita does in Hindu literature. There are already extant about a dozen English translations of this work by various occidental and oriental scholars, but a translation in simple English intended for the ordinary reader, and available at a price which will suit even the poor man's pocket, was badly needed and the present work admirably supplies the want.

Mr. Wijayatilake's translation appears to be a faithful one and is couched in quite clear phraseology. The work is issued in a handy pocket-sized edition. Both the translator and the publishers deserve the thanks of all lovers of Buddhism in their very laudable effort still further to popularise this epitome of the sublime teachings of the Enlightened One.

famous explorer he is more in the picture. There is sufficient excitement even for these extraordinary men, who read two detective novels a day.

R. V.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

Glimpses of World History, by Jawaharlal Nehru (Kitabistan, Allahabad) price Rs. 5.  
Present Day Problems of Indian Education, by M. M. Zuhuruddin Ahmed, Jogeshwari.  
The Problem of Life, by Saraswati Raghavachari (The Popular High School, Ahmedabad).  
Practical Philosophy of Gita, (Chand Press, Allahabad).  
Intelligent Man's Guide to Indian Philosophy, by M. C. Pandya, Bombay, price Rs. 10.  
Directional Astrology of the Hindus, by Dr. V. G. Rele (D. B. Taraporewalla Sons & Co., Bombay) price Rs. 3.  
The World Teacher (The Islamic Society, Tokyo-Japan).  
Lectures and Addresses by Tagore, by Soares (MacMillan & Co.).  
Readings in English Literature, part II (Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore) price Re. 1.  
The Shilling Trial, by Ottwell Binns (Ward Lock & Co., London) price 3/6.  
Indigenous Banking in Ancient and Medieval India, by Bhargava (D. B. Taraporewalla Sons & Co., Bombay, price Rs. 10).  
A Royal Alliance, by Carlton Dawe (Ward Lock & Co., London).  
MacLean Prevails, by George Goodchild (Ward Lock & Co., London).  
On Schedule, by E. Laurie Long (Ward Lock & Co., London).  
The Dartmoor Mystery, by Maurice B. Dix (Ward Lock & Co., London).  
A Guide to Elephantia, by Hiranda Sastri (Govt. of India) price Rs. 2/6.  
Valmiki nu Arsha Darshan (Guj.) by R. M. Trivedi (Brah-

## CHAITANYA LITERATURE

SHREE BRAHMA-SAMHITA, with Commentary by Shree Shree-mad Jeeva Goswami and translation and purport by Paramahansa Bhakti Siddhanta Saraswati Goswami. Price, Rs. 2-8.

RAI RAMANANDA, by Paramahansa Bhakti Siddhanta Saraswati Goswami. Price Ans. 8.

"A FEW WORDS ON VEDANTA. By Bhakti Siddhanta Saraswati Goswami. Price Ans. 8. (Goudiya Math; Chotani Building, Proctor Road, Bombay 7.)

The first of these works comprises the fifth chapter of a Sanskrit work, with the title of "Brahma Samhita," which Shree Krishna Chaitanya, the great Hindu saint and religious reformer of Bengal of the fifteenth century, is stated to have discovered in the temple of Adikeshava at Tiruvattur, in Travancore State, during his peregrinations in the South. The other chapters of the work have not yet been found. The "Samhita" is a work of the Pancharatra or Bhakti school, closely following the doctrines and philosophy of that most famous of all the scriptures of this school, the Shreemad Bhagavata. It exalts the idea of the God-head as incarnated in Shree Krishna and elucidates the philosophy underlying it. Besides the Sanskrit text and its English translation, the text of the commentary on the same by Jeeva Goswami, a contemporary and follower of Chaitanya, and its English translation, with additional gloss by Bhakti Siddhanta Goswami, are given in the book.

The second brochure is a sketch of the life and teachings of Rai Ramananda, Governor of the Godavari province of the kingdom of Orissa, which was under the rule of the Ganga dynasty in the 15th and 16th centuries. When Rai Ramananda met Chaitanya on the banks of the Godavari at Rajahmundry, a sudden transformation took place in the life of the former. He laid down the reins of office and became a devoted follower and companion of the latter in his propagation of the Bhakti cult. Rai Ramananda appears to have been a great scholar and rhetorician as well as a poet and composed some works, which have become popular with the Vaishnavites of the Chaitanya school. It is stated that on retiring to Puri, he devoted himself to the service of the Devadasis there, whom he regarded as the veritable incarnations of the Gopees or milk-maid playmates of Krishna in Gokool.

It is a pity that the English language employed in both these works should be characterised by a flowery style which obscures the original meaning of the stanzas as well as the drift of the writer. Simpler language would undoubtedly enhance the value of the works.

The third work is an exposition of the philosophy of Vedanta from the stand-point of the followers of the Chaitanya school. It suffers from the same defect of obscurity of style as the above-mentioned two works of the author.

man Mitra Mandal Society, Ahmedabad) price Rs. 1/8.

Kavya Kunja (Guj.) (Muslim-Gujarat Sahitya Mandal, Rander), price As. 8.

Satyamaya Jiwan (Guj.) by K. G. Mashruwalla (Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad) price As. 10.

Gujaratni Lagna Vyavastha and Kutumb Sanstha (Guj.) by Sarojini Mehta (Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad) price Re. 1.



# Art Notes

By

## And Events

KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Calcutta University Has Civic Consciousness---Nation's Art And Cultural Life---A Reality---The Bombay University---It Is Untouched By Art---Graduates Have Votes, No Voice.

VISHNU SHASTRI CHIPLUNKAR

Calcutta has civic consciousness. Its University is not only aware of its obligation to the city. It is ready and willing as well to translate art and cultural aspirations as civic realities. The proposal to decorate the new reading room of the Calcutta University at the Ashutosh Building is not merely debated and side-tracked. It is accepted. And, the Calcutta University has sanctioned not less than Rs. 5,000 for the scheme of fresco paintings for the University room to be executed by Syt. Deb Burman, one of the four artists who decorated India House. The scheme is meant to illustrate the development of Indian culture from the pre-Aryan period to modern times. The series will, it is estimated, occupy approximately 820 square feet. It will be a vast subject, describing the Mahenjo-Daro culture, the Vedic "asrams"; the Mahabharata war; Krishna and the exposition of "Gita"; the Ramayana incidents; the reign of Asoka, Indian colonisation to Java, Cambodia and Central Asia; Jayadeva's reading of "Gita Govinda"; the portraits and life incidents of Chaitanya; Kavira, Nanak, Akbar, Todarmall, Birbal, Fyze and Abul Fazal, Rana Pratap, Tulsidas, Shah Jahan, Clive, Ram Mohan Roy, Bentick, Vidyasagar, Sir Syed Ahmed, Ramkrishna, Vivekananda, Bankim Chandra, Rabindranath Tagore, Michael Madhusudan Dutt and Ashutosh Mukerji.

### HEALTHY PRECEDENT

The scheme is, indeed, comprehensive. And, it would be premature to suggest anything about the vastness of the regions proposed to be covered by the artist or to speculate at this stage about the time it would take to execute the scheme. The important fact remains that the Calcutta University has dared to launch the welcome enterprise. If Mr. Deb Burman can fulfil all that he promises, he will not only have drawn pointed attention to an aspect of Indian art almost forgotten until very recently by early "revitalists" of Indian art but he would also set an example and a precedent for the practical assistance to Indian artists which they seldom secure. One can offer nothing except one's admiration for the bold initiative of the Calcutta University. Except the stereotyped eulogies, intellectuals in India have done little or nothing to reconstruct the nation's art and cultural life.

### RE-VITALISED LIFE

The Universities and the learned institutions have gone no further than the routine inspection of antiquated libraries and



Syt. B. V. Talim's portrait, recently unveiled at the "Nutan Marathi Vidyalyaya High School," Poona, is a skilled and effective representation of the character of the far-sighted scholar whose constructive vision has built up for Maharashtra institutions of education, scholarship and culture which to-day occupy prominent place as instrument of intellectual reconstruction and advancement. Syt. B. V. Talim has in his portrait depicted both visionary and intrepid scholarly worker.

dead museum relics. They have failed to give the lead. Post-graduate essays and the routine thesis have failed to inspire or re-

vitalise the intellectual activities of the younger generation. It is futile to repeat the oft-repeated comments on the present system

### CHINESE ART

#### The Legacy Of A Great And Gifted Race

By Laurence Binyon

The George Eumorfopoulos collection of Chinese works of art, famous all over the world, has been secured for the nation. The British Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum have combined to make the purchase; but at some not very distant date, it is hoped, the whole collection will be reunited to form a most important part of the projected Asiatic Museum in London. This, when it comes about, will illustrate in a comprehensive manner the various cultures of the countries of Asia and their inter-relations; it will bring together in one great series the treasures of Oriental art in which London is so rich, though at present they are so scattered or hidden away that few have the least notion of what such a museum could display. The fact that the two great museums have not hesitated, according to the announcement of the directors, to exhaust their resources to achieve this purchase indicates the exceptional value set on it by those qualified to judge. The price to be paid, £100,000, is estimated to be less than half—perhaps only a quarter—of what the collection would fetch if judiciously sold in the open market. Mr. Eumorfopoulos, whose public spirit and generosity, have been shown already the very valuable gifts he has made to the nation, has, therefore, now, that

(Continued on page 33)

of education. It will remain and continue to prosper until the time intellectuals in India and particularly, university graduates organise themselves and make their aspirations known and their demands respected. It has been to no "leader's" interest to formulate a national cultural policy. And, decidedly no "leader" or "eminent" man or woman has been willing to plan a programme of systematic cultural demands. The diplomas, degrees, and doctorates continue to flourish in the same old fashion as that prevalent half a century ago. And, the existence of "radical" or "advanced" thinkers, educationists and eminent exponents of Indian civilization, art and culture has not registered the slightest difference.

### THE "AVERAGE INTELLECTUAL."

The average intellectual in India is left completely detached and innocent in daily life of the marvellous glory which his "leaders," presumably expect him to appreciate as his own heritage. In Bombay, except for the stray lectures on stray occasions by stray visitors and tourists the University is supremely innocent of its civic cultural responsibilities. Art is not only not represented in the University it is not recognised by the University. The existence of one of the foremost of leading art institutes in the country, the movement of art reconstruction that has been touching the City and the Presidency for the last two decades, the fight for the opportunity for its artists at New Delhi and India House, the recent exhibition of Modern Indian art in London all these have left untroubled the cloistered quarters of the University. Why?

### THE SIGNIFICANT SILENCE

The Government of Bombay have been unable to answer the question, if they have been conscious of it. The Senate and the Syndicate of the Bombay University always, claiming the right to be more advanced than the Government seem to be insured by a hush-hush policy. The Graduates of the University have of course, the vote but not the voice. They are free to distribute their votes not free to express their aspirations. They are believed to send their representatives to the University. But they are not expected to question these representatives, much less to claim from them responsible, definite programme of cultural reconstruction.

### MODERN VIEW-POINT UNKNOWN

As to the agencies which ostensibly formulate, influence and direct public opinion, they seem to be unconscious of the spirit and demands of the times. Their resources seem exhausted in writing round what the Government, the Senate and the Syndicate suggest them. The view point of the younger graduates and their progressive demands and objectives have no chance to be known understood or respected. Is it any wonder under the circumstances, that one offers nothing except admiration for the bold initiative of the Calcutta University? When will the Bombay University learn to offer us more than this vicarious pleasure—this consolation.



# ELEMENTS OF RADIO RECEIVING

## How Speech And (By "GABRIEL") Music Are Transmitted Over Vast Distances By Modern Mechanisms

While listening to the luxury of music and rhythm on a radio receiver, one very often wonders how that feast is brought to the ears from a far-off land.

The enquiring brain, if initiated in Physics and Mathematics, finds little difficulty in securing a firm grasp of the entire subject of radio communication. For him, there exists a fund of valuable literature on the subject. To him the radio phenomena is not a mystery but a positive achievement of the master-minds of modern science. The tragedy is with the enthusiast, uninitiated either in Physics or Mathematics. He demands, so to say, a popular treatment of an out-and-out scientific and a mathematical subject—a treatment free from mathematical complications and scientific subtleties, yet a treatment so true and so sure that he can have a thorough grasp of the subject. The realization of this dream of his is almost as impracticable as it is urgent and desirable. However, to treat of the subject in a way that might create interest and enthusiasm among those equipped with a very average knowledge of physics and mathematics is not far from practicable. Such a treatment will, at least, give them the general outlines of the processes at work within the Radio Receiver and the Radio Transmitter. As we are more familiar with the Radio Receiver it would suit us better to take up the study of the Receiver in the beginning.

### Radio Receiver.

But before we proceed to describe a Radio Receiver we must have some scientific conception regarding the radio waves, their nature and properties in general. For our purposes, it will suffice to say that the wireless waves are electromagnetic in nature or, to simplify the matters, electrical in nature, and like any other form of waves e.g., water-waves, require a material medium for their propagation from one place to another. The medium through which such electrical waves travel is called aether. This aether permeates the entire universe and is finer than the finest of matter ever known. Even though it is a material medium, we can never see it, nor even feel its presence. These peculiar properties of the medium make it possible for electrical waves to travel everywhere and to penetrate even solid matter. Ordinary matter can move about without creating any disturbance in the aether, but electrical disturbances cause the aether particles to vibrate and produce waves in aether in the same way as a stone thrown into a pond causes the water particles to vibrate and generate waves. There is, however, a very marked difference between the two kinds of wave motions. The statement above is a mere pictorial analogy and must not be stretched too far. The one outstanding difference between the two types of waves is that the radio waves travel in all the directions while the water waves are restricted in their movements. When the aether waves are generated there is no mass movement of the medium from one place to another. The energy given out as a result of the electrical disturbance is transferred from one aether particle to the other each particle

moving to and fro about the position of rest.

### What is Wave Length?

Such electrical waves or radio waves as we shall call them now, can be represented on paper by a suitable method. A single radio wave can be graphically represented by a curve shown in Fig. 1. The figure is suggestive of the manner in which a radio wave is generated. Suppose the

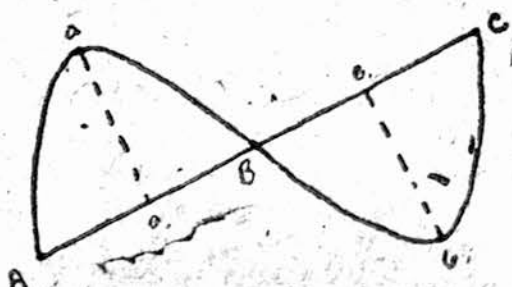


FIG. 1.

source of a regular disturbance is at A. The aether particle at A is excited by the disturbance and executes a to and fro movement about its position of rest. The position of rest of the particle is shown by the straight line A B C. The point (a) on the curve represents the position of aether particle at the moment it is displaced to a maximum extent from its normal undisturbed position. After that maximum is reached, the aether particle again comes to rest as shown at B in the figure.

It is then displaced on the other side of the straight line A B C till a maximum is reached, as shown by the point b. on the curve. The aether particle then once again comes to rest as shown by the point C on the curve.

A disturbance of the nature we have just considered is said to represent one complete wave. In reality there are a series of such movements in a medium when a medium is disturbed. The length A C as measured along the straight lines is called the wavelength of the periodic disturbance. The distance aal is known as the maximum amplitude of the wave, the time during which such a complete cycle of movement occurs is called the period of the wave and the number of complete waves that pass by a certain point such as point C within one second is called the frequency of the wave-motion.

There exists a simple relation between a wave length, velocity and the periodic time or the frequency of the wave. The relation is this that the wavelength of a wave is given by the product of the velocity and the periodic time. The radio-waves travel through space (space is a modern equivalent of aether) with the enormous velocity of 1,86,000 miles per second or

3,00,000,000 metres per second. According to Einstein's theory of relativity no velocity in the universe can exceed this limiting velocity. This velocity, in fact, is so tremendously great that the radio waves travel instantaneously from one place to another. Even the longest distances on our earth are covered by radio-waves within such an incredibly minute fraction of a second that the entire process seems to occur within no time at all.

### "Frequency" of Radio Waves.

The different radio-waves are distinguished from one another by the fact that each class of waves has its characteristic frequency or wavelength. The fact that the Bombay Station—sends out radio waves of wavelength (350.9) metres and 31.36) metres means that the station is sending out two distinct classes of radio-waves, since the two wave systems differ in frequency or wave length—the greater the amplitude of a radio wave the greater is the intensity of the wave or, in other words, it is said that the intensity of the wave depends directly upon the square of the amplitude of the wave. If, by a proper mechanism, the maximum amplitude of the wave motion be increased the waves will be more forceful, and their effect more intense.

Having thus known something about the radio waves, we shall proceed to trace out one by one the important steps that combine to show in mere outline what happens to the radio waves as they take the music from the transmitting station launch it on to the aether and reproduce it again through the loud-speaker of the receiving set. Since it is our aim to focus the attention on the actual working within the receiver, we shall not enter into any details of the operations within the transmitting station. For our purpose, we shall assume that the transmitting station by the aid of a rather complex mechanism, produces electrical waves—a system of radio waves—having a definite frequency or wave length. The aerial of the transmitting station serves as a source of disturbance and imparts these waves to the aether.

### Carrier Waves.

Thus the aerial of the transmitting station sets up in aether a wave motion of definite frequency and uniform amplitude. Such a system of wireless waves can be represented graphically as shown in Fig 2.

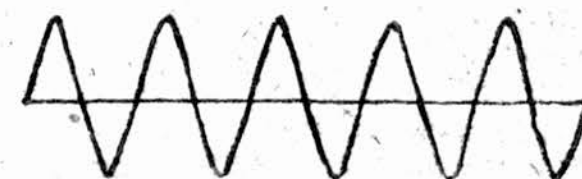


FIG. 2.

These waves are called the 'Carrier waves' and when we refer to the wave length of a particular station we speak of the wave length or the frequency of these "Carrier-waves". These 'Carrier-waves' are by themselves not capable of reproducing any music or speech at the receiving end. Human ear is only capable of hearing a sound-note having its frequency lying approximately between 16 to 20,000 cycles per second.

The carrier waves are electrical waves and, moreover, have

(Continued on page 30).

## Jungle Sounds To Be Heard On Air

### Getting Wild Animals To Speak Up For The Micropone

Authentic sounds of animal night life in Abyssinian jungles—laughs of the hyena, the roar of lions and the hisses of snakes—will be heard over the radio next Summer by millions of Americans from an expedition headed by Wynant Davis Hubbard, author and explorer, says the "New York Times."

Mr. Hubbard, a former Harvard football star, has spent about thirteen years in Africa studying beasts in their native habitats, experimenting with cross-breeding of wild water buffalo and domestic cattle, farming and writing. He returned a few weeks ago from a four-year sojourn in Northern Rhodesia.

There will be weekly broadcasts over a world-wide network when Mr. Hubbard gets his stage set in Abyssinia. Besides broadcasting the howls and other effusions of untamed beasts for the first time, Mr. Hubbard will send over the air the weird sounds of native religious and other rites seldom seen or heard by outsiders.

The greatest problem, Mr. Hubbard said in his apartment at 1 East End Avenue, will be "to make the hyena do his stuff at the zero hour" with the broadcasts scheduled for an evening programme in America, a difference of about eight hours in time from that in Abyssinia, the animals will have to be made "to perform voluntarily in daylight what they do involuntarily at night," Mr. Hubbard explained.

The educational value of the broadcasts, Mr. Hubbard said,

will be in bringing out ancient history and facts about Abyssinia which are unknown to the average person. The explorer will broadcast stories of the adventures of his party and a running narrative of the regions through which it passes.

Mr. Hubbard believes that children who understand animals are never afraid of them. His 2½-year-old daughter, Isabella, he said, has had a pet Honess of the same age. Although the Honess weighs 350 pounds now and the girl twenty-five pounds, there is still no fear of the beast, since they were raised together in the same house.

So the roar of a lion, which is not fearsome in Mr. Hubbard's nor his daughter's opinion, may replace the usual bedtime story for some children next Summer. And they may even become fascinated with the laugh of a hyena although Mr. Hubbard has found it to be "the most maniacal terrifying sound" in the jungle.

"But if children really understand animals they will have no fear of them," Mr. Hubbard said. "I think there is no such thing as instinctive fear. Fear is taught."

Mr. Hubbard is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical and Zoological Societies and of the American Geographical Society. He will sail about March 10, accompanied by his wife, the former Isabella Menzies; their daughter and a son, Wynant Hubbard Jr., five months old. The party will include five technicians.



# A CRICKET COACH : : : An Advocate Of Clean Game

By RUSTOM VAKEEL.

Our friend is a Cricket Coach. He is one of the few good ones to be found in this country, an encyclopaedia of information on everything relating to Cricket. Of course, he is not paid enough in the institution he serves, he is not an exception. He draws about Rs. 50 a month. India is a land of wonders but a badly paid coach is not one of them. He believes in God, in the Laws which govern men, specially of the M. C. C. He is communicative and has biographical propensities, he is one of those men who get themselves photographed with their cups and medals, and frame their certificates. His numerous achievements from the day he wielded the willow for his school, are placed before you without unnecessary ratiocination with a fluency, rapidity, and frankness which is the result of a thousand repetitions. The centuries he scored, or the centuries he missed scoring, the various books he has read on this all absorbing subject, the hand-bills he has distributed, the lectures he has delivered, the varied feats of his pupils, are all placed before you with a sweet unsophisticated self-satisfaction which does no harm. His fractures give a pathetic touch to his sporting achievements.

## A CHILD OF THE MAIDAN

He is the child of the maidan, one of the old school who can play with a straight bat in this world, where it is difficult to play a fair game on Rs. 50 a month. If his hat is not superannuated, if his coat suffers from a Dickensian gloss, if the links which bind the cuffs have gone astray, if the trousers bear the impress of time, it is not his fault. Society pays him Rs. 50 for playing a fair game.

He knows his work, he knows the latest records the most recent wrangles which mar the atmosphere of this great game, everything that happens in the cricketing world from Surrey and Yorkshire where they make Puddings to Tasmania in Australia and even beyond to West Indies. He knows the eccentricities of famous cricketers, the tricks of bowlers

with the seam, and has a prophetic prescience how far his pupils will go in a few years. He has statistics of their triumphs and successes. He has something to say on every stroke with that broad tolerance and patience born of great cricket experience.

He could transmit his enthusiasm to his pupils, infect them with his interpretations of the game. The famous adage of Wellington he has worn out to tatters that Eton and Harrow were responsible for the victory of Waterloo a statement which more democratic cricketers than Wellington might question. He believes that all the squabbles of the world would, disappear if all the politicians were cricketers, and played a fair game. As the game is not played by many races of the world, by the Foreign Ministers of France and Germany, by Mussolini or by Hitler, by Litvinoff by Roosevelt who prefer other games, our friends' solution for the present world debacle is outside the sphere of "real-politik."

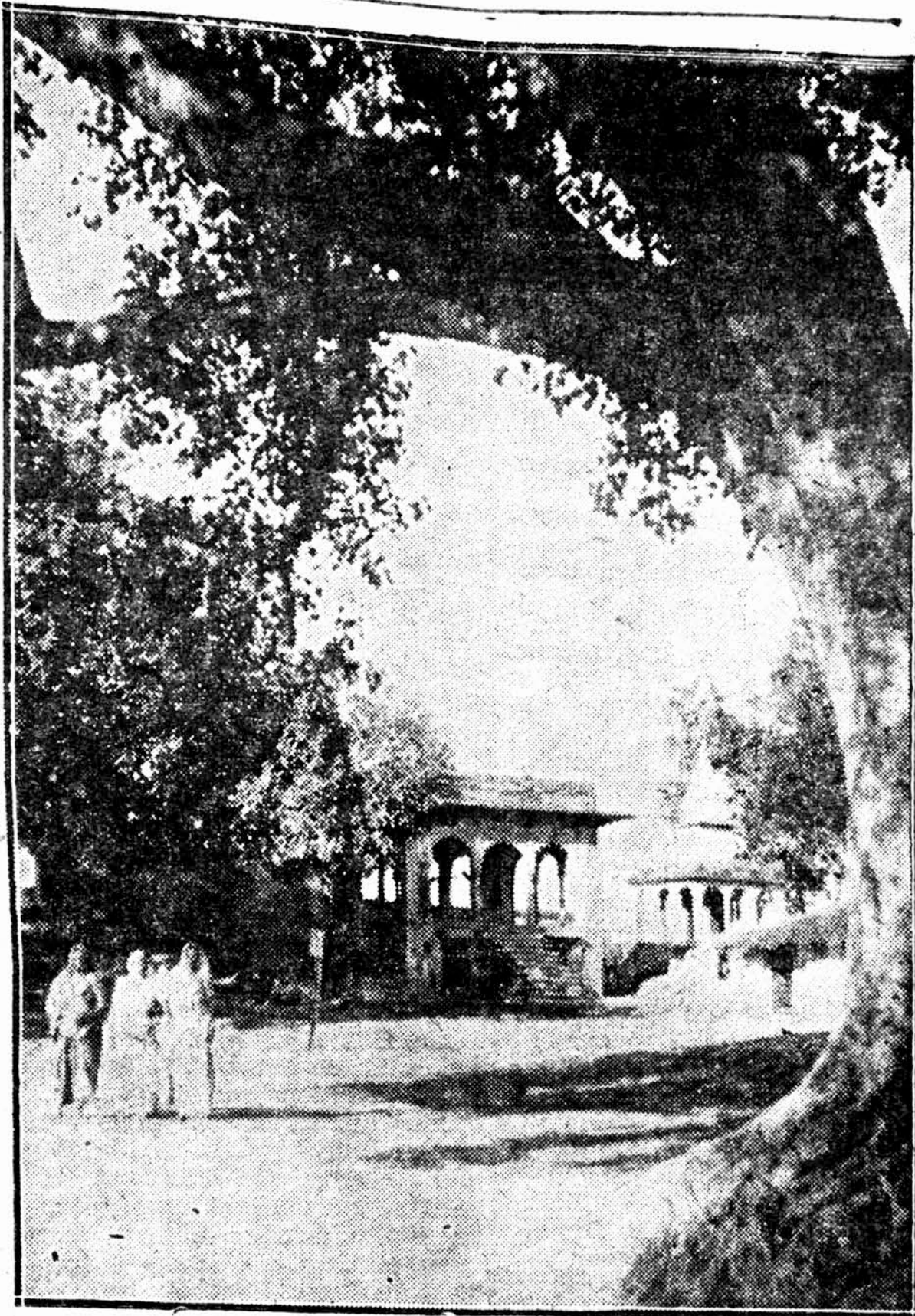
## HE HAS A SIXTH SENSE

It is difficult to contradict his viewpoint or to dam the flood-gates of his oratory. Being also good Umpire in a land where there are few good Umpires, he has a range of anecdotes at his command. He has a Sixth Sense for L.B.W. and is proud of it. He has the big heart for Cricket, he has the requisite humanity. His work is thankless, it has few rewards and the crowd is an excitable commodity but he is the high priest of Law, in the Umpire's gown and he administers it unperturbed by the kral dance around him. He knows that many a law is infringed, but when there is no appeal he is mute like the Sphinx, because there is a Higher Law which grants liberty to the flannelled cipe, who is supposed to be the sole master of his grievances and wrongs. But in the sphere where Law grants him great privilege, he stands like a rock; he has written, and spoken volumes on the sanctity of stumps. There is no power on earth which can touch them when he is on the ground. He is filled with stories about cantankerous people who have defied the law, and touched the sacred sticks in his presence, a sacrilege of cricket-ritualism which he cannot tolerate. The Umpire must be obeyed, and all the laws of Cricket, of that great game, have to be respected. That is his thesis.

There must be joy in the hearts of men, and the bat must be straight. With a Buddhist's reverence for the Law, he wants the game to be played. He knows the esoteric beauties of the game, he knows what is happening to the ball in the hand of a master-bowler, how the lengths change, how it breaks from right and left how it eludes the quick eye, the quicker leg-work of the master-batsman. There is joy in his heart when things happen as they ought to and Truth is manifested in the beauty of correct strokes and true bowling. That is his reward. What more should he want?

## HIS ONE FAILING

But, poor fellow, he had one failing every "Harry, Tom and Dick" he thought a "Saheb", every white-man as something to be revered, as if he was embodiment of all the finest elements of cricket, which was rather painful



The Temple of Bharadwaj Rishi at Allahabad.

to hear from such a pure advocate of a noble game. He talked of "Sahibs" who had discussed cricket with him with a nauseating reverence. It is queer that men cannot distinguish things. There are many who just don the flannels and handle a bat, but they are as much cricketers as Bill Sykes.

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## BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (CONTD.)

## Book Notes

Butterworth publish "Birkenhead: The Last Phase," by his son. To this Mr. Lloyd George contributes a foreword.

From Holder and Stoughton publish "Goodbye for the Present," a study of two childhoods by Lady Eleanor Acland, to which Professor Trevellyn contributes a foreword.

Lord Hailsham, Secretary of State for War, has written an introduction to Mr. Hampden Gordon's volume on the "War Office", to be published shortly. It is the latest addition to Putnam's "Whitehall Series".

Professor H. J. Laski is publishing a new book with Allen and Unwin. This is entitled "The State in Theory and Practice," and deals with the central problems of modern politics. The nature of the State, its relation to war, to revolution, to democracy, and dictatorship, are all examined in detail.

Air Commodore L. E. O. Charlton, who it will be remembered resigned his position as Chief of Staff in Iraq rather than subscribe to the policy of punitive bombing expeditions against defenceless people, has just written a book, "War From the Air. Past, Present, and Future", which Nelsons are to publish shortly.

In "The Economic Consequences of the New Deal" by Benjamin Stolberg and Warren Jay Vinton, which Gollancz will publish shortly, the authors declare that "there is nothing the New Deal has so far done that could not have been done better by an earthquake." The book has received considerable attention in the American press.

The Hogarth Press publish in its Day-to-Day Pamphlets series, "Law and Justice in Soviet Russia," by Harold J. Laski, based upon material collected by Professor Laski during a recent visit to Soviet Russia; "Mr. Roosevelt's Experiments," by S. H. Bailey, a short analysis and estimate of Mr. Roosevelt's experiment by a lecturer in international relations at the London School of Economics;

Ovid's "ART OF LOVE," so rarely attempted in English translation, and never, perhaps, with complete success, is about to be published by Blackie & Son in a new version by Mr. B. P. Moore. Adhering as closely as possible to the original text, the translator, who, having held the Hertford, Craven and Ireland Scholarships at Oxford, and won the Chancellor's Prize for Latin Verse, is well qualified for his task, renders the Latin couplet for couplet in the rhyming heroic of Dryden and Pope. The translation has the Latin text printed on the opposite page.

International Publishers announce "The Correspondence of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels." From a voluminous correspondence which lasted half a century, selections have been made in which the founders of scientific socialism discuss their practical work in the labour movement, comment on current political events, elaborate their revolutionary theory and discuss their fundamental books. Most of the letters are between Marx and Engels themselves, but included also are letters to Ferdinand Lassalle, Kautsky, Liebknecht, Bebel, Bernstein, Adler, Florence Kelley, Sorge and others. The correspondence was selected and annotated under the editorship of V. Adoratsky of the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute.

## A GREAT JOURNALIST AND PATRIOT

(Continued from page 16).

policy of criticising the powers-that-be he pursued with great ability and effect. Very early in his career, he constituted himself into a non-official "His Majesty's Opposition," and he stuck to his guns to the last. The business of the Opposition, as the Parliamentarians will tell you, is to oppose,—and the anecdote given in the Memoirs (P. 222) will be found illuminating in this respect.

"I am for criticising all measures of the Government—good, bad or indifferent"—was the frank avowal of Motilal. This is a dangerous doctrine perhaps, but Motilal had the saving grace of humour. He was utterly free from personal malice. He enjoyed the warm friendship of many Englishmen, official and non-official alike. "He is a fine old boy, gentle in his manner, with a strong sense of humour, a fierce politician thoroughly bitter"—aptly did Montague describe him in his "Indian Diary." Motilal was too sure of his mettle to fear that social contacts might have a softening or warping effect upon his politics. Indeed, he had a soft corner in his heart for his opponent. His annual gastronomic dissertation on "Sandesh, the celestial food" was a treat enjoyed by the Indians and Europeans alike. "Why not write about the Government once a year, and enthuse about the 'Sandesh' the rest of the time?" asked a wag of Motilal.

Motilal's style was peculiarly his own. He laid claim neither to great erudition nor to being a literary artist. His writings were marked out by their simplicity and sincerity, the occasional invective and the telling anecdote, the sharp sarcasm and the swift repartee. Never, however, have Motilal's literary shafts stung so deeply as they did in the vitals of Lord Curzon when in the height of his imperial arrogance he accused the Orientals of having no regard for truth. The 'coup de grace' administered by the "Patrika" the next day thoroughly vanquished "the Superior Purzon,"—and sent ripples of approving laughter throughout the length and breadth of India and even across the seas.

We are afraid that the volume of Motilal's "Speeches and Writings" before us fails to do proper justice to his peculiar genius. The selection is not representative and many of the topics have no present-day interest. The publishers have, however, simplified the task of the reviewer, by candidly confessing in the introduction that the writings "have been taken at random and no principle has been followed in their selection." We should leave it at that.

The author of the "Memoirs" is the grandson of Motilal and he had the opportunity of being the amanuensis and the confidant of Motilal in his later years. We have thus been vouchsafed many intimate glimpses of the life of Motilal, and the book is full of valuable information. There is, however, a subtle lack of synthesis about it which is reflected in the division of its 375 pages into sixty unequal chapters. The 'Memoirs' are, therefore, excellent 'qua' memoirs,—but they are too discursive, too loosely knit to be glorified as a biography.

If we were asked to describe Motilal in one word, we would say he was Indian—intensely Indian. In his simplicity of dress and courteousness of manners, in his abiding spirituality to which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has paid a glowing tribute, and in his whole mental make-up, he was

the true flower of our ancient civilization. Instead of aping the Westerner, he never tired of impressing upon him the beauty and utility of our customs. Indeed, he once publicly called upon Lord Ronaldsley, the Governor of Bengal, to take to Indian habiliments as they are more suited to our climate! His interview with King George V when he had come here as the Prince of Wales is eloquent of his old-world ideology. This constant critic and opponent of the Government would not accept the hand proffered by the Prince. He must kneel down with folded hands, for was not the future King the incarnation of Shri Vishnu—the God?—Motilal was a true Vaisnava and his belief in the Almighty was at once his strength and refuge. While on his death-bed he contributed a spirited letter to the "Patrika" testifying to his faith in life after death.

In the appraisal of Motilal as a journalist one is inevitably reminded of the celebrated C. P. Scott of "The Manchester Guardian." Both were contemporaries, both devoted their long lives to their respective journals, both spanned the thoughts and ideals of two centuries. But the difficulties Motilal had to face and triumph over were immeasurably more onerous than those Scott had to deal with. Scott was a journalist pure and simple, if a journalist 'par excellence.'

The role of Motilal was more of the patriot, of the sturdy fighter for the welfare of his country. To him nationalism came first, his paper next. He epitomised in his life the struggles and aspirations of half-a-century of India's history. The great and wide popularity of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" was not merely a professional success, it was rather the homage his countrymen paid to Motilal's patriotism. He was a journalistic Knight 'sans peur et sans reproche'—ever ready to defend the weak and the oppressed. He himself in his native modesty attributed his success "to the grace of a kind Providence, and to the love and affection of our good countrymen to serve whom is our duty, privilege, comfort and solace."

Great as a journalist, Babu Motilal Ghose was greater as a patriot.

N. J.

## GRAMMAR OF PAHLAVI

"DASTUR-I-PAHLAVI" or "THE PAHLAVI GRAMMAR." By Mr. Din Mahomed, B.A. Pp. x x x 244, Roy, Octavo. Price Rs. 8.

During the past few centuries, before the Persian Revolution of 1902, when Persian genius lay dormant, meritorious services were rendered by India to Persian literature. However much the present scholars of Persia may belittle those services and laugh within their sleeve at the so-called Indian Persian, the fact still remains that it was Indian Muslim scholars who kept the torch of Persian learning alive. Not long ago, Prof. Ishaque of Calcutta published the first volume of his "Sukhanwaran-i-Iran", and here is another Indian scholar writing a "Grammar of Pahlavi" in the Persian language as it is spoken and written to-day. Thus a task, which no Persian scholar has hitherto essayed, has been accomplished by an Indian scholar once again. The foundation has been laid: let others raise the structure.

In the introduction the author has given us the genesis of the Pahlavi script, which, contrary to the Avestic, is extremely defective and presents insurmount-

## LIFE OF DR. HARDIKAR

SENAPATI DOCTOR HARDIKAR by R. V. Kargudri (Publishers: Sahitya Bhandar, Hubli) price as. 8.

The above book is a (Kannada) biography of Dr. Narayan Subbarao Hardiker, who, working almost single-handed, was able with the help of young enthusiastic workers to bring into existence a volunteer organisation, which within a decade developed into the great Hindustani Seva Dal, the official Volunteer Organisation of the Indian National Congress.

Though Dr. Hardiker returned to India from America with Lala Lajpatrai full of enthusiasm, he later found it very difficult to carry on the work of his dreams. But undeterred by failures, he was able to establish branches of his volunteer organisation in practically every province, where hundreds of young men and women were trained. The volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal took prominent part in the national movements of 1930 and 1932. In 1930 the organisation was taken over by the Congress, and Dr. Hardiker appointed the official organiser. Though the ban against the Congress has been removed the Hindustani Seva Dal, which is an integral part of the Congress, still continues to be an unlawful association.

The author Mr. R. V. Kargudri, who has written the book in very good style, and has been able to portray the life of the Youth leader in an impressive manner, is a comrade of Dr. Hardiker and has worked with him shoulder to shoulder during the past ten years and more. He has thus been able to give a detailed history of the public activities of the Doctor, especially since he came to India from America. The author has mentioned names of some of the helpers of Dr. Hardiker who became prominent after joining the organization recently but has omitted those of the young men, who were pioneers and who helped him from the very beginning in building up the Dal.

The author deserves congratulations on his good work and a hope is entertained that the book which is in Kanarese will be translated into English and other languages also.

A. S. E.

"THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE: JANUARY 16, CHINA UNITED PRESS. SHANGHAI:

The present number contains a play 'Mammon' by S. I. Hsiung which may not appeal to all tastes. The article by Dr. Hu Shih on 'Dictatorship' is worth a perusal. The editorial section is as usual interesting.

able difficulties to a reader of Pahlavi. The Parsi community of Bombay can boast of only three Pahlavi scholars, viz., Bahram-gore Anklesaria, Dabhar and Sohrab Bulsara, the last of whom, a friend of the reviewer, has the highest admiration for Mr. Din Mahomed's performance. The grammatical rules have been copiously illustrated from all available Pahlavi works, and side by side numerous parallels in Persian have been given, indicating the various forms of Pahlavi words and expressions that have persisted in post-Islamic Persian. The wealth of illustrations and the thorough grasp of the subject go to show how many years of hard labour the author must have spent over the production of a work of this kind. It will be a boon for those who wish to make a comparative study of Pahlavi and Persian, and will certainly facilitate the learning of this difficult language, which, at any rate, has baffled the honest efforts of the reviewer.

U. M. DAUDPOTA.



# OBJECT AND PARTS

## Competition Results

There were Twenty-Nine (29) all correct entries. The first prize of Rs. 500 and second prize of Rs. 200 are amalgamated and divided equally among the following Twenty-Nine (29) successful Competitors each getting Rs. 24-2 ac.. (Rupees Twenty Four and annas Two only.)

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2. D. E. SHROFF, 11, Wanka Mohala, Chira Bazaar.
3. EBRAHIM ADAM AGA, Zaveri Building, Opp. Allbless Baug, Charni Road.
4. GEORGE D'SA, Central Avenue, Santa Cruz.
5. Mrs. CHAWKBAI S. MOGHRELIA, Habib House, Corner Grant Road, Bombay.
6. K. A. NARAYAN RAO, C/o. Louis Dreyfus & Co. Bombay.
7. BAI ALLAN ADARJEE PANTHAKY, Billimoria House, Chira Bazaar.
8. Mrs. A. KAMALABAI, D/2, S. I. Building, Matunga, G.I.P.
9. MAHOMED HUSEIN KASAM FATUANI, 143, Jakeria Masjid Street, Bombay, 9.
10. HOMI KAIKHUSROO BHARUCHA, Shirin Mansion, Sleater Road, Grant Road.
11. THEO D'CRUZ, Marnecaris Club, House No. 191W, Cavel.
12. VASANTBEHEN J. DAVE, Ghia Building, Bombay, 4.
13. A. N. DAWOODI, B. I. Press, Mazgaon.
14. BAI MANI E. MEHTA, Atmaram Building, Thakoredwar.
15. G. D. DESAI, C/o Spencer Watch Co., Fort Chambers, Fort.

16. RAVJEEBHOY VALABHBHOY ODE, Taluka Anand, Dist. Khaira.
17. SHAVAK COOVERJEE KHANSAHEB, Mansoor Building, Bombay, 7.
18. OLGA OLIVEIRA, Villa Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz.
19. DAMYANTI PARSHOTTAM, No. 20, Mangesh, Modi Street, Fort.
20. ANANDRAO K. VAIDYA, Shanta Sadan, New Gao Devi Road, Thana.
21. M. S. PATEL, C/o Sorabji Hormusji & Co., 22, Mangaldas Road, Bombay, 2.
22. Miss A. SAROJA, D/2, S. I. Building, Matunga, G.I.P.
23. SHAHERSHI MADAN ZANDA, Kint Building, Cadel Road, Bombay, 23.
24. KOOMI SORABJEE GAI, 268, Lohar Street, Dhobi Talao.
25. Miss ALICE HEARN, Esther Ville, Andheri.
26. BHOGILAL PARSHOTTAMDAS, No. 100, Jamli Mohalla, Bombay, 4.
27. JIVATRAM M. DAVE, Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay.
28. PATEL PARSHOTTAMDAS BAKRIWALLA, Harman's Pole, Near Khodi Ambli, Ahmedabad.
29. A. R. VAZIFDAR, Empress Mills, Nagpur.

17. NOSHIR D. CHAPGAR, 15, Elphinstone Road, Camp Poona.
18. P. LAKSHMANA RAU, Head Clerk, Chief Engineer Office, M S M Rly., Lark Town, Madras.
19. SHAH MANEKLAL VALABHDAS, 119, Ghanchi Pole, Near Manek Chawl, Ahmedabad.
20. MRS. ANNAPURNABAI D. TALCHERKAR, Bungalow No. 1, Rampur Kothi, Lal Baug, Indore.
21. BHAGIRATHMAL GOENKA, 7 Burtolla Street, Calcutta.
22. D. H. CHOKSY, Jer Baug, C/6 Byculia.
23. M. D. DESAI, Khanduji Street, Bulsar.
24. R. M. AMIN, Station Road, Surat.
25. SHANKERBHOY P. PATEL, Saratpur, Post Veipur, Via Siyajiganj, Thasra.
26. Ghansyam G. Trivedi, Headmaster, Pandya Private School, Kansara Dela, Bantva, Kathiawar.
28. A. L. DOODHBHATE, C/o. The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Bombay House, Fort.
29. MAHOMED YOUNOS CHAUGULAY, Lookman's School, Pakmodia Street, Bombay 3.
30. MEHERNOS FRAMJEE MOGAL, Cyrus Hotel, Grant Road, Jubbulpore.
31. JAL B UNWALLA, Opp Ice Factory, Wright Town, Nagpur City.
32. T. H. AYOOB, C/o. Haji Karim Noor Mohamed Itwari Bazaar, Nagpur City.
33. G. N. TILAK, 264 Budhwar Peth, Poona City.
34. Miss A. PHIROZE, 764 B. Parsi Colony, Dadar.
35. Abdula Ismail, 53 Bhajipala Lane, Bombay 3.
36. Lila K. Kombrabail, 4 Shanker Bhavan, French Bridge, Bombay 7.
37. LUCHOO, Motor Driver, Rutlam State, Rutlam.
38. MASTER NAGARLAL HANU-BHOY MANDLI, Salagpura-Hanumanji, Via Botad Station.

39. UDAISINGH LAKHASMAN-SINGH, Dahaman Gaon, Berar.
40. DAHAYABHAI LALJEE, C/o. Asquith & Lord, 6, Arsenal Road, Poona 1.
41. SAINANI SADHURAM, N. E. D. C. Engineering College, Karachi City.
42. MRS. I. Y. SULEMAN, C/o. Mr. I. Y. SULEMAN, Adm. Officer, D.S.B., Larkhana.
43. A. F. KAWAIGI, Tankhand.
44. ALFRED BONA CREADO, Juhu House No. 21, Santa Cruz.
45. V D MODI, Bazaar, Bulsar.
46. GULAMHUSEIN HAJI JUNESH HAJI JUNESH HASAN & SONS, 99 Chakla Street, Bombay 3.
47. NATWARLAL BHUTATRAI SHETH, 18 Central Avenue, Block No. 9, Calcutta.
48. MAHOMEDALI HASANALI KARACHIWALLA, Vohora Masjid, Vapi, Station Daman Road.
49. RAMJANALI RASHID NAJAK, R. D. English School, Cutch Mandura.
50. MANGALDAS MANSUKHRAI SHAH, Haji Patel Pole, Lambesar, Ahmedabad.
51. FYABALI HASANALI MITHAIWALLA, Nishanpada Road, Bombay 9.
52. S. P. SAKSENA, 30, Devkorbai Mansion, Poibawdi, Parel.
53. SONI MOHANLAL RANCHOD DAS, Soni Mohanlal & Mamaiya & Co., Nagdevi Cross Lane, Post 3 Bombay.
54. MULJIBHOY NAGJI MISTRI, Sugramal Kripamal Chawl, Room No 33, Bhimpura, Karachi City.
55. FIROZE BEHRAMJI MESMAN, Mansata, Bhimora.
56. NAGJI RANAJI, C/o. Ahmedhusein Kanjibhoj Company, Madhavganj Road, Ujjain.
57. JODHABHAI HAMIRBHOY ZAVERI, Kandolaya Sheri, Mathuwa Bunder, Kathiawar.
58. S. R. IYENGAR, 46 Ramanarayan Qrs., Poona 4.
59. SORABJEE M. SOLAI, Baimai Building, Parel.
60. PIROJSHAW HORMUSJI CHOKSI, 11 C Block, Jer Baug, Byculia.

### CONSOLATION PRIZES

Balance of Rupees 300 is divided equally among 60 ((sixty) Competitors each getting a consolation prize of Rs. 5/-

1. HAJI RAZAK HAJI HASAM, Kalbha Sheri, Gondal.
2. P. A. JOSHI, 505 Budhwar Peth, Poona 2.
3. H. ROZARIO, Tata Power, Bhira, Post Kolad, Dist. Kolaba.
4. NARAYAN SITARAM, Gajre Teacher M S M High School, Dharampur, Dist. Surat.
5. V. R. PATTANSHEETI, C/o. Udayappa B. Akki, General Merchant, Hubli, Dist. Dharwar.
6. ABDUL MAJID KHAN, Mistry Machine Shop, G I P Parel.
7. K. S. KUPPUSWAMY, Imperial Bank of India, Bombay.
8. Miss AIMAI R. ARJANI, 17D, Ruston Baug, Byculia.
9. AMBALAL N. PANDIT, School Master, Vanoda, Post Nadisar, via Tumba Road.
10. AJITRAI & COMPANY, Old Khadaki Kalsar, Post Dakore Via Anand.
11. H. S. A. HUSSEIN, Husseinigunj, Palanpur (Gujarat).
12. Miss INDUMATI DAVEPRA-SAD MEHTA, 19, Brahman Mittre Mandar Society, Alice Bridge, College Side, Ahmedabad.
13. PRABHAKAR JAISHTARAM VYAS, C/o. Jaishtaram Rattonjee Vya, Mill Para, Dr. Kattraiyas Bungalow, Rajkot.
14. SUNDERSINGH, C/o. Share Punjab Hindu Hotel, Helal Building, Mazgaon.
15. MARTIN D'SOUZA, Foreign Regn. Dept., Ballard Pier.
16. MANIBAI MULJI, Dolatchand Amichand Bungalow, 4 Cross Lane, Walkeshwar.

### CORRECT SOLUTION

| Illustrations | Illustrations | Illustrations | Illustrations |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| A             | 7             | J             | 11            |
| B             | 14            | K             | 8             |
| C             | 6             | L             | 4             |
| D             | 17            | M             | 10            |
| E             | 12            | N             | 18            |
| F             | 2             | O             | 1             |
| G             | 9             | P             | 13            |
| H             | 5             | Q             | 3             |
| I             | 16            | R             | 15            |



# The March Of Science

## SNAKES UNAFFECTED BY MUSIC

*They Have No Ear For It, Reiterates  
Brisbane Zoologist*

Iconoclasts and shatterers of tradition are at work again; the Director of the Queensland Museum at Brisbane says that "snakes have no ear for music." And yet for many of us that has been their only link with the fine arts—unless, like De Quincey, one is to regard murder as one of them, writes the "Manchester Guardian." Who does not know the pictures of the squatting fakir, with his little pipe applied to his lips, and the flat-headed cobra, rising elegantly from its own coils and listening entranced to the piper's strains? Now the Brisbane inquirer says that he has tried all kinds of instruments and all kinds of tunes, and not one of them has had the slightest effect on Australian snakes. The proposition that snakes are unaffected by music is not, of course, absolutely new. Naturalists hold that many varieties of serpents are in a condition that would be described in human beings as almost "stone-deaf." And the Psalmist's reference to the "deaf adder that stoppeth her ears; which refuseth to hear the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely" tends to support the assumption that there are snakes and snakes, some that can be tickled into acquiescence by a tin-whistle and some that would not yield to the blandishments of the whole of the Halle Orchestra. Perhaps Australian serpents are a particularly obstinate set; perhaps even Indian serpents are affected (as some naturalists have conjectured) not by the music but by the movements and by-play of the fakir. Or possibly the fakir charms his audience rather than the snake and hypnotises them into believing that the snake is there and docile, even as he is said to persuade them that a boy climbs up a rope suspended from nowhere. But most of us will prefer our picture. The snake is a poor thing and unpopular. Let us leave some of the tribe with their only recommendation—an "ear for music."

## YALE UNIVERSITY EXPEDITION TO HIMALAYAS

*Further Study Of Primitive Man To Be Made*

Yale University officials have disclosed plans for the second Yale North India expedition to investigate the background of primitive man in the Southern Himalayas.

The expedition is to be led by Dr. Hellmut de Terra, of the Yale faculty. The investigations are to be conducted under the auspices of Yale University, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the American Philosophical Society, the Geological Survey of India and the Cenozoic Research Laboratory in Peiping, China.

Dr. de Terra, who is to sail from New York February 2 for his destination, said the expedition party will go into the field at the beginning of March. The leader of the expedition is to be joined in India by Pere Teilhard de Chardin, acting director of the Cenozoic Research Laboratory, and V. N. Ayengar, paleontological director of the survey in India.

It is expected that several British

institutions will be jointly represented by T. T. Patterson, of Cambridge University, who is to co-operate with Dr. de Terra in the fields of geology and archaeology.

Professor de Terra asserted the expedition will confine its field to the Southern Himalayas and will begin its work in the Salt Range, which is one of the smaller mountain ranges of Northern India, and lies some 80 miles south of the Himalayas.

The background of early mankind will be investigated from the paleontological, geological and archaeological approaches.

Dr. de Terra said: "No where else but in the Southern Himalayas do we find such a concentration of geologic factors such as must have influenced the evolution of mammal life including man. The favourable constellation of these factors must have determined the evolution of primitive human life."

## OTHER WORLDS THAN OURS

The belief that man and his home have some sort of unique or special position in nature has survived many discoveries and many arguments. It survived Galileo's refutation of Ptolemy; it survived Herschel's discovery of the extra-galactic nebulae. But it is perhaps unlikely to survive the recent discoveries, writes the "Manchester Guardian."

If these come to be verified and accepted, the last justification for giving the universe an anthropocentric "twist" would seem to have been removed. Even after Galileo had demonstrated the unimportance of our little earth, that it was not the centre round which all things moved, it was still possible to believe that the solar system was somewhere near the centre of the stars and had therefore some special significance about it. And even when it was known that the local galaxy we know as the Milky Way, in which the sun is situated, was only one out of perhaps 60,000,000 other galaxies, or "island universes," astronomy still believed that our galaxy was much larger than the others. Dr. Shapley, of Harvard, recently gave reasons for holding that our galaxy is actually nowhere near the stellar centre. And fresh observation points to the view that it has no special distinction in size over any of the others. At the other end of the scale, a Swedish astronomer at Mount Wilson doubts whether planetary systems are the "almost incredible accidents" Sir James Jeans and others would have us believe. He thinks that they may "occur with high frequency" in the universe. If that is so, then the view, previously supported by many astronomers, that life is an exceedingly rare visitor among the stars must be modified. The old belief in a "plurality of worlds" is given a chance to return. Our own little local universe may have no special difference from all the others. But at least we might hope that we are not voyaging alone in space.

A good election story tells of the young candidate who was asked: "Does your mother know you're out?" "Yes" quickly replied the heckled candidate, "and on election day she'll know I'm in!"

## LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

Does it trouble you? If so, please get a free particulars to know about the safe, sure, guaranteed specific of the day—Mooktae Healing Home, Kaliyaganj, E.B., India.



Mr. Mir Karim Baksh has been appointed Director of Public Instruction, North-West Frontier Province. He is the first Indian to hold this post in the Frontier.



Mr. P. Pal Chowdhury, of the Bengal Flying Club, was recently awarded the Viceroy's plate for pin-point landing, by Lady Willingdon at the annual function of the Gymkhana.

## MAGNIFYING SOUNDS 10 BILLION TIMES

A "sound microscope" developed by Carl A. Johnson of New York University under the direction of Dr. E. E. Free, sound expert, is capable of amplifying sounds 10,000,000,000,000 (ten thousand billion) times. At a demonstration, the sounds made by tiny weevils chewing their way through wheat-grains was made so loud that Mr. Johnson received complaints from neighbouring classrooms. The demonstrator calculated that if the purring of a cat had been amplified by the same amount, it could have been heard as far away as San Francisco without the aid of telephone or radio.

## RUBBER TOOTH- BRUSHES

The use of the tooth-brush in civilized communities has reached the dignity of a commandment, says Dr. Oliver T. Osborne, Professor of Therapeutics, Emeritus, of Yale University, in his recent book, "Mouth Infection." But it may not be an unmixed blessing, for bristle tooth-brushes may become infected and are hard to sterilize. Some dentists, Doctor Osborne asserts, believe that such tooth-brushes actually promote pyorrhea. He believes tooth-brushes made of sterilizable rubber would be better.

## A 'CRIBBING' SHOP

A shop that makes a commercial proposition of doing sums for school children is doing a thriving business

## CITIES OVER 7,000 YEARS OLD

Town life began longer ago than many archeologists have believed. Recent excavations in Persia indicate that cities appeared there as early as 7,000 and possibly 8,000 years ago, it was revealed recently by Dr. Arthur Upham Pope, Director of the American Institute for Persian Art and Archeology. Because the origin of civilization is believed to have been coincident with the beginnings of urban life, these discoveries are important.

## ELECTRIC COW. PUNCHING

Germans have invented an electrical device to do away with the goad and the whip in driving cows. It consists of two small knobs that are set vibrating when pressed. If a cow moves too slowly the herdsman needs only to touch the cow's hide with the device; a tickling sensation will send the animal scampering but unhurt. The kindness to Animals League is promoting the use of the device with a new slogan "Don't beat your cow. Tickle it!"

Zagreb, Yugoslavia. "Sums done for three half pence a time," is the sign that hangs in the window of the store, which is opposite a school. Every evening and morning students stop with their mathematics homework, which is done for them in short time. The school authorities have appealed in vain to the police to put a stop to this practice.

## IN QUEST OF "MYSTERY" RACE

As soon as enough funds are raised, enabling anthropologists to finance excavations, the long-awaited search for British Columbia's long lost "mystery" race of men, missing for more than 2,000 years, will be undertaken.

Recent diggings near Vancouver have led the anthropologists to believe that a race of giant clam-eating shore-dwellers inhabited Canada's West Coast thousands of years before the settlement of white men.

The basis of this belief is the unearthing of skeletons; great mounds of clam-shells, and other traces of the forgotten race have been found, but its identity still is a mystery.

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The object, which cannot be achieved by spending lakhs of rupees may be had by repeating this Mantra seven times. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. You will have what you desire. This is a Vashikaran Mantra

It will make you fortunate, give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100. If proved fallible Price including postage etc., Rs 2-7

SIDDH MANTRA ASHRAM, No. 57, P. O. Katisara (Gaya).



# Why Exercise Means Health

(By S. B. Nayampally)

"Better to hunt the fields for health unbought,  
Than fee the doctor for a nauseous draught,  
The wise for cure on exercise depend,  
God never made His work for man to mend."

Dryden.

We are all wild animals in a state of captivity. When we stop to think of it, we were meant to earn our bread by the sweat of our brow, and in the early days we had to dig for what we were going to eat. To-day instead of that, our food is brought to us on a platter. We do not work for it. A great deal too much is brought and what is the result? The result is we are injured by civilisation. And also, any honest doctor of whatever school will tell you that nine-tenths of all effective medical or curative practice consists purely and simply in helping nature and that very few drugs have any real value as curative agents. The most that can be hoped for from drugs is temporarily to stay the progress of disease. In the final analysis it is you who must supply nature with the necessary assistance and that assistance must come in form of increased physical vitality.

## WHAT IS HEALTH.

As a teacher of physical culture, I have many times heard people say that they did not care for muscles but wanted health and strength—organic strength, vitality. When I have argued the many virtues of exceptional muscles I have often been answered with citations of so-and-so who is "perfectly" healthy yet very weak on any muscle tests. To get anywhere in a discussion of this kind we must first determine what health is. An experienced physical culturist knows that the average careless liver, paying little or no attention to his habits, has no conception of physical possibilities. To the man in the street freedom from pain constitutes health. It does not seem to matter how weak and worthless he is, if he has enough stamina to get through the day's work, down three square meals a day without internal rebellion, and walk from his place of business to his home instead of taking a car, he will tell you his health is "perfect." That is what is called negative health—absence of any active physical ailment. It does not reckon at all with potential disease, extreme susceptibility.

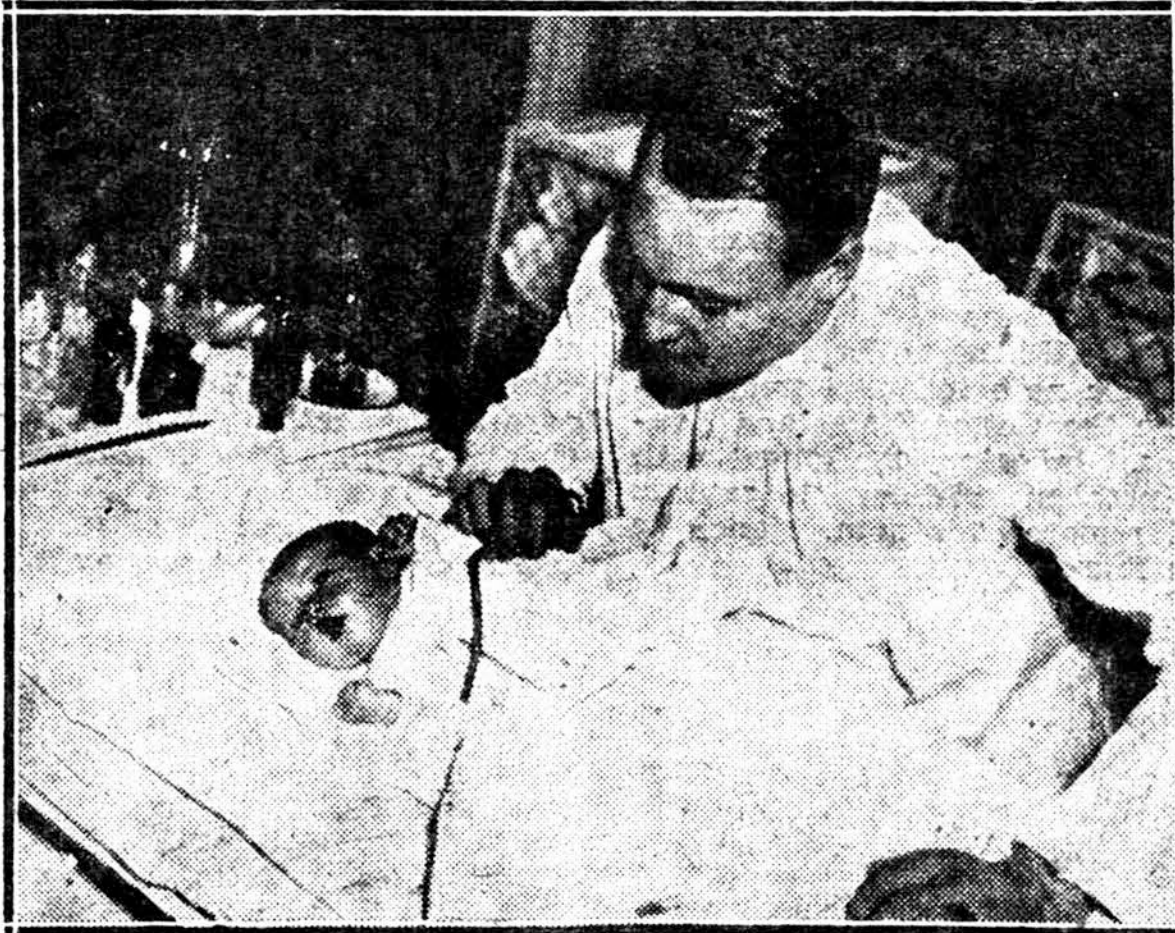
Many a man has boasted of his health one day and been unable to leave his bed the next day. What we want is positive health—at least we want it after we have once experienced its delights; the kind of health that gives exhilaration and boundless energy. There are very few people who understand the relation of exercise to health. Most people will readily admit that exercise is essential but how many know why and to what extent exercise promotes the attainment and maintenance of health? Let me here say that the mere contraction and relaxation of the muscles are not themselves of great importance. The fact that vigorous movements of the body will attract a greater amount of blood to the parts exercised needs no proving. It is necessary to point out that the stimulation of heart's action and the corresponding increase of blood supply that the body receives during exercise and immediately thereafter, coupled with the purification of the blood supply through the more rapid breathing, results in flushing the vitality building organs of the body with a stream of new vigour and new life.

## EXERCISE MUST BE SYSTEMATIC

Exercise of any kind, to be of the most service, must, however, be regularly and systematically carried out. If it is taken by fits and starts, very little, if any, benefit is likely to accrue. Neither should be excessive, for if exercise be carried to the point of fatigue it is likely to be injurious. The aim of physical culture exercises is to build up superb health and it is only

by giving due attention to bodily training and proper observance to other hygienic laws that this great boon may be enjoyed. Aim at getting health first and strength will follow in natural order of things. Do not be led away by the idea that health can be secured through the medium of drugs and patent medicines. The nerest student of Physiology knows that use of an organ results in its development. If you stimulate the organ artificially you are weakening that function and that is just the opposite of what you require. Physical Culture may be said to be preventive as well as curative medicine.

The aim of scientific exercise is not to produce huge muscles or an abnormal chest development, but to strengthen the vital functioning organs of the body. The day of the powerful and bulky strong men is over and his place has been taken by the trained athlete—the one who does not break down through doing things in an unscientific way.



Dr. P. INSLEY of Baltimore, U.S.A., is pictured with little Miss X, three-day old baby, who was born without a throat. The X-ray pictures disclosed an abbreviated oesophagus which instead of leading to the stomach, led only as far as the collar bone. Undaunted Dr. Insley and his assistant, Dr. Bay, inserted a rubber tube down the child's throat through which she is now being fed, while they seek to extend the oesophagus by the gratifying of living tissue. Another abnormality of "Miss X" is that she was born with two thumbs on the right hand. Otherwise she was described as a perfectly normal child. She has an excellent chance of surviving the throat operations.

## New Approach To Cardiac Diseases

### Yale Specialist Throws Interesting Light On Relationship Between External Nerve Centres And Heart Action

A therapeutic approach which is expected to prevent many deaths due to cardiac disorders was proposed recently by Dr. Louis H. Nahum, Yale cardiac specialist, as a result of his discoveries of the relationship between the external nerve centres and the heart action.

Dr. Nahum's disclosures was made in a paper which he read to the New Haven Medical Association, of which he is retiring president.

Dr. Nahum said the results of investigations carried on by Dr. H. E. Hoff of the Yale School of Medicine and himself, showed the external nerves of the heart were responsible for ventricular fibrillation, a grave heart condition, and auricular fibrillation, also a serious cardiac disorder.

This disclosure, it is believed by Doctors Nahum and Hoff, will cause a radical change in the central concept

of these nerves—that they regulate the heart beat.

Dr. Nahum said: "In the normal heart, the external nerves regulate the beat, but in the abnormal heart under certain conditions, it is these nerves that bring about sudden death or serious cardiac disorders, the cause of which heretofore has not been appreciated."

"With the understanding of the underlying mechanism which brings about these conditions, we have been able to outline a therapy which would prevent death under these circumstances."

## NERVES REGULATE BEAT.

Dr. Nahum explained the general concept of the influence of the extrinsic nerves of the heart "is that they regulate its rate: the vagus nerve

## Doctors Who Love Married Women Patients

Harley Street Specialist Attacks Medical Council Morals

THE attitude of the General Medical Council towards doctors who fall in love with married women patients is fiercely attacked by Dr. Hugh Wansey Bayly, the famous Harley-st. specialist, writes "The People."

In his autobiography, "Triple Challenge," just published (Hutchinson, 18s.), he refers to the "mid-Victorian General Medical Council, which persist in regarding a married woman as her husband's chattel, despite high legal opinion to the contrary."

"The council," Dr. Bayly goes on, "are more concerned with morals than medicine. They remove from their register, at the complaint of any husband, the name of any doctor who has become the lover of any married woman patient."

"Can the wife exercise her free will, or not? If she breaks her marriage contract the husband has his remedy in a civil, not a criminal, court."

## THEIR "MORAL" STANDARDS.

Yet a doctor, however honourable,

chivalrous and skilful he may be, should he reciprocate the love of a married woman who has been his patient, and they both desire marriage after the woman's freedom has been obtained by divorce, will have his means of livelihood taken from him by the General Medical Council.

"The General Medical Council appear more interested in the personal rather than the professional conduct of doctors. As long as a doctor conforms to their moral standards, he may ruin his patients' health or pocket without criticism."

"They do little, if anything, to purge the profession of the dishonest gold-digger."

"Black sheep" of the medical profession, who batten upon the ignorance or blind trust of their patients, are also scathingly denounced by Dr. Bayly.

"All doctors know of professional 'black sheep' who are delighted to treat, for substantial fees, any disability with their own pet panacea—knife, vaccine, exercises, diet, light, electricity, manipulation of the spine, or what not, each suitable only for selected cases," he says.

Doctor Bayly's remarks on the subject of Women in professional and public life will probably arouse a storm of criticism.

"It is quite untrue to say that women shine in politics, in business, in learned professions, even in art," he writes. "They do not. When a Woman achieves a very moderate position she is acclaimed as a wonder."

"What eternal creative work in intellectual or artistic fields has woman performed? . . ."

She was a dear old-fashioned, modest, simple maiden lady. And when she announced the fact that she thought of paying a chiropodist a visit, her dearest friend was astonished.

"I didn't know you suffered from corns," remarked the friend. "I don't," replied the old lady, mildly. "Neither am I afflicted with bunions, chilblains, nor any other pains in the feet."

Her friend gazed at her with growing consternation. "Then, my dear," she remonstrated gently, "what on earth do you want to visit a chiropodist for?"

The little old lady's cheeks blushed a delicate pink as she leaned forward, laid one mitted hand on her interrogator's arm, and whispered: "It's this way, my dear, I do so want to be able to boast that at least one in my life I had a man at my feet."

Mrs. Frazzle: "What a terrible wreck young Perkins is, to be sure. It is sad to see such a dissipated man."

Mrs. Dazzle: "Yes, indeed; but you must remember that he was admitted to the bar at a very early age."

slackens the heart while the accelerator causes the heart to beat faster, the normal rate being the resultant of these two forces." He went on:

"Due to electric shock, chloroform and benzol poisoning, the heart shows the onset of a fatal rhythm, called ventricular fibrillation. In the latter two conditions, the progress from the normal heart-beat to ventricular fibrillation occurs in three stages, the last of which causes sudden arrest of the action of the heart and therefore death."

"Epinephrin, a drug present in the secretion of the adrenal glands, was found by us to bring on the terminal stage where the poisoning had been just enough to bring about the first two stages of the fatal heart rhythm. If, however, the accelerator nerves were removed from the heart and the adrenal glands excised to remove epinephrin from the blood stream, the fatal rhythms no longer occurred."



# My Million Thrills:

Whenever, I see an alligator-skin hand-bag or suitcase or gaze at a crocodile at a zoo, in my mind I see swirling, muddy waters lashed to foam and reddened with human blood.

It was in Central America that I had the experience I am about to relate. Having participated in several revolutions with the famous adventurer, Lee Christmas, I persuaded him that there was more money in growing bananas than in lending aid to revolutionists. He took my advice and settled down near Choloma, Honduras—that is, he settled down until the next revolution started. I went further inland but we both started clearing forests and planting our bananas.

One day a heavy-set, muscular and heavily-bearded chap appeared at my plantation and asked me for a job. He had a pronounced scar across the bridge of his nose. At the time I had over 100 native axe-men and machete-men at work. I had just put on a new major-domo and added two black Jamaican Negroes as field captains, so I had no need for additional help.

When I told the white man I couldn't use him, he left abruptly. I heard no more of him until some weeks later, when a passing native reported that the new comer with the scarred nose was working in a mahogany camp operated on the upper waters of the Ulua River.

A couple of months later I went down to the coast port to receive a shipment of supplies from the United States. The inn-keeper there, a fat, rotund, red-nosed

## **Battling The Man-Eating Crocodile Of Central America: Major Reed Views A Fatal Fight Between A Vicious Saurian And A Jaguar—And The "Croc" Won, As He Usually Manages To Do When His Vicious Teeth And Armored Hide Get Into Action—A Stirring Epic Of The Tropic Wilds**

By MAJOR HOWARD S. REED

(Copyright)

fellow, George le Fevre by name, introduced me to another stranger who had just arrived on the boat. Referring to me, he said to the stranger:

"This man knows every man and yellow dog back up in the interior. You may depend upon any information he gives you."

### **On The Track Of A Fugitive**

With this introduction, the stranger invited me to his room for a talk. He divulged that he was a special agent from the United States Government. He had a warrant for a fugitive for whom there had been offered a reward of doll. 5,000. Since there was at the time no extradition treaty between the United States and Honduras, he was confronted with the problem of how to capture and remove his man, once he was found.

From his description of the fugitive (chiefly the indentifying scar on the bridge of the nose) I recognized that the man he wanted was the bearded stranger who had applied to me for a job. I explained to the officer where his man could be found—in a camp on the upper Ulua waters. He offered me half of the doll. 5,000 reward if I would undertake to put the man aboard an American ship bound for the United States. I accepted his proposal and it was arranged that the officer go abroad, ship on a given day and that I would signal the ship from an open boat, to be picked up by them at the mouth of the Ulua River.

Returning to my plantation, I took two of my best boatmen, Pedro and Nunez, and my old dependable black, Dod, the Jamaican, and started in a dugout or cayuca up the Ulua. (Incidentally that canoe almost cost me my life.

It was the same cayuca over which a controversy had arisen with a native to whom I had loaned money to hire helpers with which to hew the canoe out of a giant Ceiba tree. My refusal to extend unlimited credit to him started an argument in which he attempted to assassinate me.)

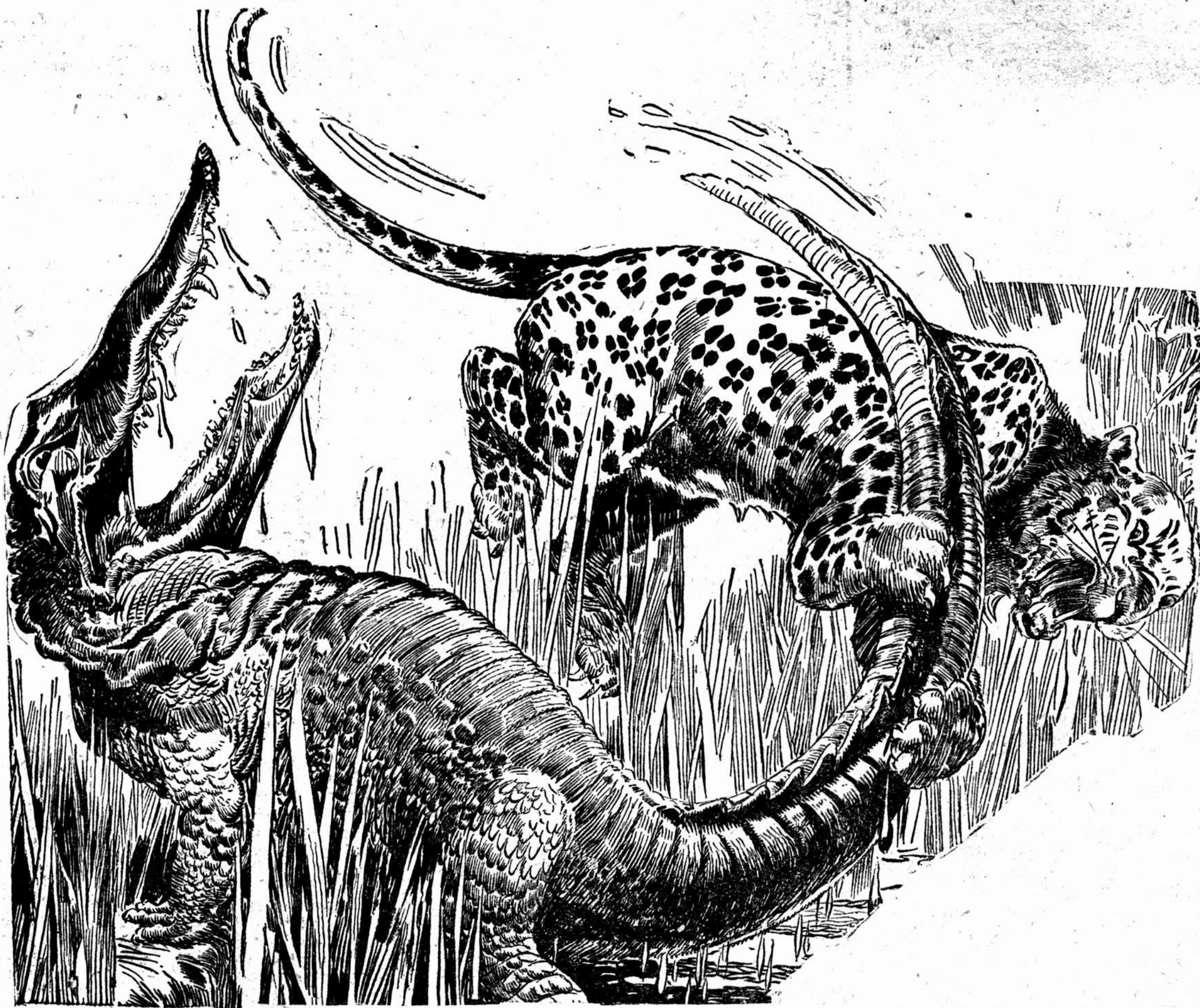
But to get back to the story. The boat was light and well-made and soon brought us in close proximity to the camp on the river bank. We hid ourselves and the boat, tied up under the lianas and vines until after nightfall, then stealthily approached the camp to reconnoitre.

In the flickering light of the campfire we located our man and quietly watched until he retired to his hammock. Before settling down to sleep he carefully adjusted his pavilion, or mosquito net covering. Gradually the camp fires burned down and flickered out.

Dod and I crept stealthily forward followed by the two natives. Under my whispered orders Black Dod's big hands suddenly shot forward and clutched the sleeping figure with a death-like grip on the throat, shutting off all chances of a sound that would arouse the sleeping camp.

### **A Fatal Jump**

Two swift strokes with a native machete severed the hammock ropes and quickly our prisoner was carried, hammock and all, tightly bound and gagged, and deposited in the bottom of the cayuca. The boat silently shot out into the current, and our 100-mile trip



NO HUMAN REFEREE WANTED!

"The 'floating log' suddenly flung itself around end for end, striking the jaguar a stunning blow... one end of the 'log' split open and rows of gleaming teeth closed down upon the cat... it was a losing fight for the jaguar."—Drawing by Louis Bierdermann of one of the Thrilling Scenes in Major Reed's Narrative.



down the Ulua was begun. Overhead, whippoorwills sounded in the night air, and small nocturnal eyes peered out from the jungle-covered banks.

With the coming of daylight, shadowy animal forms moved quietly back into the jungle. All that long hot day the tropical sun beat down upon the open boat and its human cargo. At every bend of the great river were sandbars. White egrets and roseate spoonbills rose and slowly flapped away while great Cayman crocodiles, sprawling in the warm sand, slipped quietly back into the muddy waters. We gave little thought to the countless hordes of crocodiles we passed in that tedious trip down the river, never dreaming that those crocodiles were soon to spoil our plans.

We reached the mouth of the great river on the appointed day and sat in the canoe waiting for the ship, which was due around the point late in the afternoon carrying the weekly mail to New Orleans, and upon which the agent had promised to be. As her bow rounded the point, I ordered the boatmen to paddle fast

mon and Nunez, my two best boatmen, eager for a round of their favourite sport—pitting their machete skill against a big crocodile. Best man to win. We had tried it the previous year with great success before an admiring crowd of natives who had gathered from miles around and lined the river banks. But this year we didn't do such a smooth job—at least not on my part.

The great horny plates covering the saurians' backs are most difficult to pierce. Even the powder-powerful teeth of jaguars and leopards are thwarted by these protective coverings that Nature has given the crocodile.

On the morning of the opening day of the fiesta, Ramon, Nunez and myself pushed out from shore armed with machetes, in a small cayuca canoe. I used a smaller and lighter boat than the one I had used on the Ulua in capturing the fugitive, for the reason that speed and dexterity were the sole factors governing the success of our proposed crocodile fight. It takes good judgment and excellent skill to swing and manoeuvre a canoe so that the lashings



out and over the bar to intercept her.

Knowing full well that there would be a question raised by the captain and perhaps a refusal to take a man on board bound in ropes, I ordered the thongs cut from his feet and hands. When he sat up he took one look at me—then at the boat—and in an instant sprang overboard and struck out for the shore.

He must have known full well the terrific risk he was taking in those crocodile-infested waters.

It was all over in a moment. Quick, swirling waters, lashed to foam with powerful tails and blood, told the story.

And that was the end of the reward, too!

In the jungles of Central America the 30-inch Collins machete is the weapon of offence, defence and utility. No native thinks of going a hundred feet from his house without carrying his machete. They become so dexterous with this weapon that they can perform marvellous feats.

### Croc-Hunting During Fiesta

A five-day fiesta is celebrated annually by the natives throughout the length and breadth of the Central American republics. One of the sports in which we engaged to celebrate the opening day was a battle between man-eating crocodiles and natives armed with their trusty machetes.

In this particular year the first day of the fiesta arrived, with Ra-

mon and Nunez, my two best boatmen, eager for a round of their favourite sport—pitting their machete skill against a big crocodile. Best man to win. We had tried it the previous year with great success before an admiring crowd of natives who had gathered from miles around and lined the river banks. But this year we didn't do such a smooth job—at least not on my part.

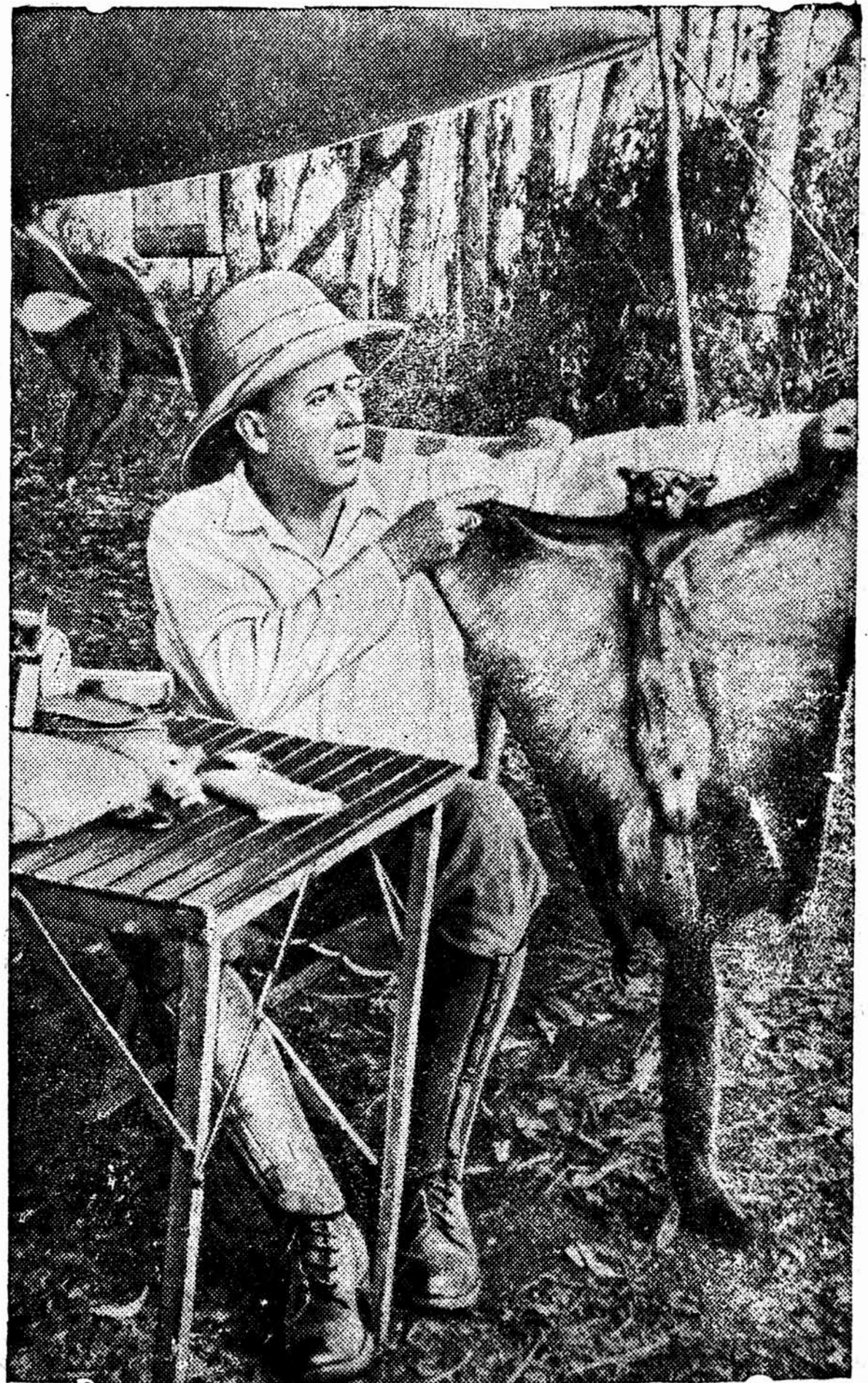
The water in this part of the Chemelicon River was unduly low, giving us the advantage of keeping the crocodile in sight most of the time once we pursued one and got it into the section of the river where it was broad and shallow. As we sighted our quarry and started paddling hard in pursuit of the big fellow heading downstream, the natives lining the banks on both sides of the river stood up and shouts of glee rose in anticipation of what was to come.

### I Go Overboard

We circled the big brute, swinging into his fore-quarters, which was always our procedure in order to keep out of the way of his dangerous tail. As we shot out alongside, both Ramon and I leaned far over and made telling slashes with our razor-edged machetes, while Nunez deftly swung the boat away from the big "croc."

We circled and approached again from the opposite side, as he made a rush to escape, and again renewed the attack. With each telling blow one or the other delivered, the big brute would lash the waters into foam with his big tail thrashing around. The sport was truly exciting and gave many thrills to the onlookers as well as the participants—until suddenly I found myself knocked head over heels overboard and choking with muddy water.

(Continued on next Page.)



### GENIUS OF THE JUNGLE

Hauntingly Weird are the creatures of the tropics, even in Broad daylight—as this picture of Major Howard S. Reed, holding a giant vampire bat which he captured, indicates at a glance. Note the creature's over-size tail.

### DEADLY DENTAL DISPLAY

"True crocodiles are distinguished from alligators by their narrow snouts and conspicuous front teeth, as compared with the broad snouts of alligators. There are seven distinct species of the Cayman or American crocodile in Central and South America."—From Major Reed's Account of Jungle Life.

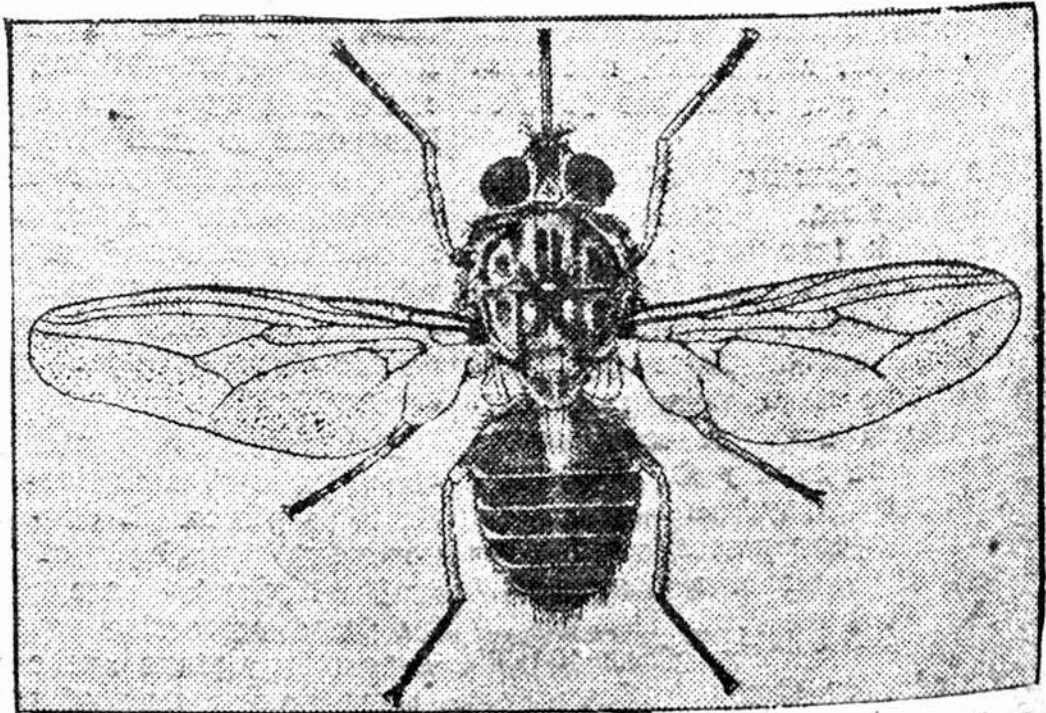






#### RELAXATION IN A HUNTER'S LIFE

Photograph of Major Reed, Author of This Article, Enjoying Himself in a Native Camp During One of His Many Expeditions in Search of Wild-Animal Specimens.



#### CROCODILE IS HIS MEAT

"The deadly tsetse fly, of African sleeping-sickness fame, sucks blood from the corners of crocodiles' eyes and the unarmored regions of their mouths."

(Continued from previous Page.)

A mighty yell rose from the banks when the natives saw their "patrone" being dragged back aboard the cayuca by the two men. We rested for a few moments, and so did our quarry. Then we renewed the attack and drove him half out of the water and up the shallow sandbar, where we quickly dispatched him.

The natives on shore attached a rope around the crocodile's neck and all hands dragged it high and dry upon the sand. It proved to be a giant old female, full of eggs. Ripping her up the middle, we found a pile of great white ovals larger than goose eggs, more than sufficient to fill a bushel basket and our morning of sport wound up with a feast of baked croco-

dile eggs, greatly relished by all except the "patrone."

As I related in a previous chapter, there was a smooth, grassy bank bordering the Chemelicon River, where my pigs used to go for their water and where marauding jaguars found them and took their toll. I had pretty well cleaned out the jaguars but the pigs were still disappearing and I found that there was another enemy. Crocodiles which infested these waters, were also taking their toll of my hogs. So I decided I would have to start battling crocodiles, too.

#### Croc And Jaguar In Death Grips

One day I went to the banks of the river to watch for the marau-

ders and take a few shots at them. Overhead macaws, flying, squawked as they spotted me on the bank. I became interested in watching a huge iguana lizard about four and a half feet long climb out a long limb on the tree overhead.

When I turned back again to take a look for approaching crocodiles, I was astonished to see a beautifully spotted jaguar quietly drinking. Near-by a drift log was lying alongside the bank, apparently water-logged and almost submerged.

Before I could reach and bring my gun into position, the "log" suddenly flung itself around almost end for end, striking the jaguar a stunning blow and knocking him completely into the water.

Then ensued one of those tragic private jungle battles, as one end of the "log" split open and rows of gleaming teeth closed down upon the cat.

The jaguar screamed and clawed and beat the great horny plates covering the back of the crocodile, but with little effect. It was a losing fight for the jaguar. The big brute gradually submerged, pulling the shrieking, fighting cat down under the muddy waters.

True crocodiles are distinguished from alligators by their narrow snouts and conspicuous front teeth, as compared with the broad snouts of the latter. Crocodiles, unlike alligators, have a vicious disposition. Those of French

(Continued on next Page.)



The Mother Tiger, which Major Reed ranks among the fiercest of beasts, is wonderfully patient with her turbulent offspring. Her babies never give her a moment's peace after they reach the play-age. May be she admires their youthful pep—she has plenty herself!





### BITES BEFORE HE'S BORN

These Unusual Photographs Show the Hatching of a Baby Crocodile. He Was "Born in Captivity," But the Egg Was Dug Up on a Creek-Bank. (Above) The Egg Just Parting. (At the Right) The "Croc's" Snout Emerging.



Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana. Three-foot skins bring around 50 cents and 7-foot skins bring about dols. 3.50 Central America yields a large supply, one New York dealer handling a half million a year.

Gator farms are found in St. Augustine, Fla., and Los Angeles, where they are raised for commercial exhibition and sale.

The deadly tsetse fly, of African sleeping-sickness fame, sucks blood from the corners of crocodiles' eyes and the unarmoured regions around their mouths.

There are two species of the genus alligator—one found in the southern waters of the United States and the other in Eastern China. Of late years they have been much hunted for their hides



This big brown bear reveals his surprise at being face to muzzle with a Camera. He was gravely puzzled over the slight click of the shutter, then turned and dignifiedly shambled away.

(Continued from previous Page.)

Gulana have a decided effect on the convicts quartered there for the dreaded man-eater frustrates their escape. Death from them is indeed terrible.

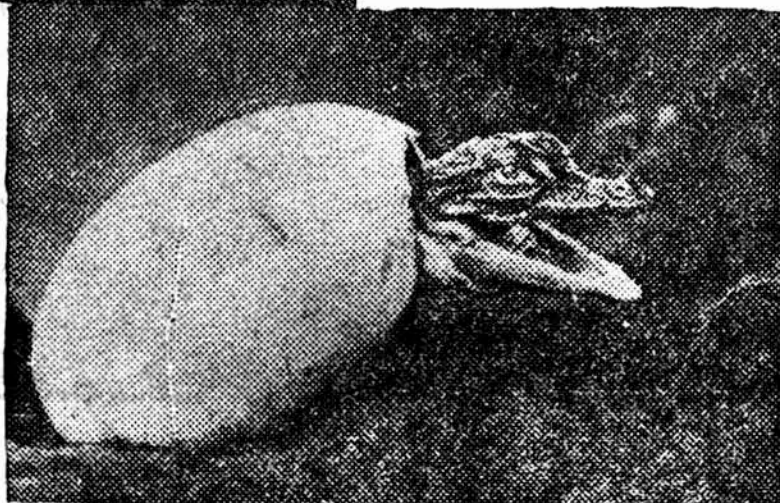
There are seven distinct species of the Cayman or American crocodile in Central and South America.

Antiquity is replete with tales of crocodiles—especially concerning those of the Nile, referred to in the Book of Job.

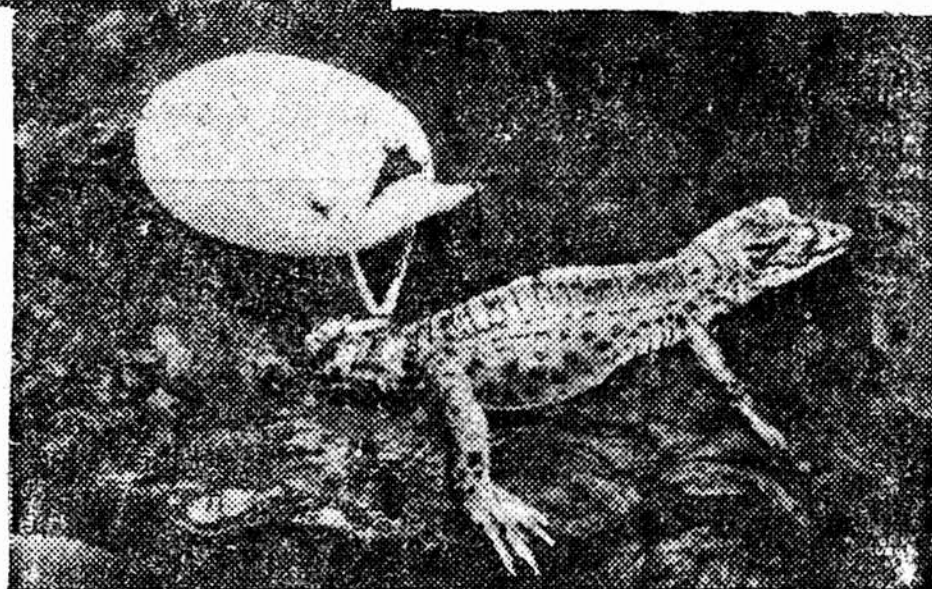
### Alligator Farms

The alligator has an unusual voice. The bull produces a loud bellow heard for miles—usually on Spring evenings and cloudy days. Perhaps it's a challenge to nearby bulls as well as to attract the female, as is also the case with the bull moose. At the time of their bellowing fine jets of fluid—musky smelling—are ejected from glands on his chin. The voice of the female is less tremulous, and that of the young a weak grunt, which hunters imitate to lure them. Gators, when captive, inflate lungs and body and only give forth a hissing sound. During Winter, when the weather is cool they hibernate in the mud. Their subterranean caves back of the river banks form what is commonly known as 'gator holes.

During night-hunting, it is easy to distinguish small alligators from large ones, the eyes of the former showing red by night and the lat-



The Infant Crocodile a Little Further Out of His Shell—at This Stage He Snapped Viciously at the Finger of an Attendant Who Tried to Pet the Baby.



And Finally the Little Crocodile Emerges from His Shell and Is "Born." The Young Saurian Swims, Dives and Fights from the Moment of Birth and Has a Bad Temper Calculated to Carry Him Through a Century or Two of Jungle Life.

ter looking yellow. The hunter swings his headlight in an arc of 180 degrees and shoots when he sees the gleam. Only the ventral or belly portions of the skins are saved, the backs being too horny.

There are about 50,000 skins a year taken in the United States, in

for tanning for leather novelties—particularly the young ones with lighter and more pliable hides.

Gator catchers, searching out nests of hatching eggs, know that usually three generations of young 'gators are to be found near the last bunch of eggs, and always seek them out.

But such incidents are expected, in the life of one who hunts the dangerous jungle creatures in their native haunts. Incidents such as I have tried to narrate are easy to describe—afterward. But living through them is something else again.

(THE END.)

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# Picturesque Hyderabad

(Continued from page 19).

derable historic interest and was constructed in the year 1591 by Mahomed Quli Qutub Shah, the fifth in descent from Sultan Quli Qutub Shah, the founder of the dynasty of Golconda. Though it is not really known as to why this noteworthy building was erected at a great cost, the popular version is that it was raised to commemorate the deliverance of the city from pestilence.

## CHARMING GOLCONDA FORT

The Golconda Fort is nearly six miles from Hyderabad and commands a most picturesque view. Situated on a charming hill about 300 feet high, Golconda is a Fort of considerable historical and archaeological importance. The circumference of the Fort is four miles and it contains as many as eight gates called Fateh Gate, Mecca Gate, Patancheru Gate, Banjara Gate, Jamal Gate, Moti Gate, Bahmani Gate and the New Fort Gate, which are studded with sharp iron knobs, intended in those days to prevent elephants from battering them in. The old name of Golconda was 'Mankla' and it was built with mud walls by the ancestors of Deo Rai, Rajah of Warangal. When the Fort was given over to the Bahmani kings by means of a sanad by the Rajah of Warangal, Golconda became the headquarters of a powerful kingdom of the Qutub Shahi line of kings and after a rule lasting for nearly two centuries by this dynasty, it was finally subdued in 1689 by the Emperor Aurangzeb who annexed Golconda to his vast dominions.

## SCARING AWAY EVIL SPIRITS



The centuries-old custom of 'wassailing' was carried out in the apple orchards at Carhampton, Somerset. At this ceremony, guns are fired amid the trees to scare away evil spirits and ensure a good crop.

On the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 the Moghul Empire began to decline and the Mussalman viceroys rapidly became sovereign princes. At that time Asaf Jah, popularly known as Nizam-ul-mulk, a veteran warrior, established his independent power in 1715 with Hyderabad as his capital and thus Golconda passed

from the Moghul dynasty to the hands of the present dynasty. Outside the Fort there is a trench 50 feet wide and the principal entrance to the Fort is now in the Fateh Gate which was named by Emperor Aurangzeb, since it was through this particular gate that the Moghul army entered the Golconda Fort after defeating the Bahmani King of Golconda. Even now there are ruins of royal palaces, bazaars and temples on the top of this Fort. In a corner of the Golconda Fort there is a secret subterranean passage which leads to a place called Gosha Mahal, a distance of six miles and this was used by the Qutub Shahi kings. There is an assembly mosque known as Jama Musjid near the

Bala Hissar entrance gate in the Golconda Fort, which was built by Sultan Quli Qutub Mulk when he resided at Golconda in his capacity as Brahmani Governor of Telingana. He was very fond of architecture and this mosque was constructed after Qutub Shahi style, which is a rare combination of Persian, Hindu and Pathan styles of architecture. When Sultan Quli was 99 years old, his heir-apparent Yar Quli Jamshed was tired of the old king and it was at his instigation that the old king was murdered by a servant when he was engaged in his evening prayers in the Assembly Mosque in the Golconda Fort.

Some two miles from Golconda Fort there are some hillocks where the Emperor Aurangzeb camped to besiege Golconda. Near this place there are tombs of Golconda kings. There is a big dome on the Fort constructed by Sultan Quli during his life-time for his own burial after his death. It is situated on a higher level and contains three graves. "These domes of Golconda kings were held in such veneration that whenever any criminal took refuge there he was given amnesty and during the Qutub Shahi period the tombs were always furnished with expensive carpets and lamps and a number of Qurans were kept ready on supports which were recited by the readers at appointed intervals. The domes of the ruling kings were distinguished by spires of golden crescents fixed above the centre of the dome and those of other members of the family of Khava Saras and were built on comparatively lower terraces and in those days it was not possible for every layman to have access to those tombs." Golconda Fort presents a commanding appearance and a visitor cannot but be struck with the grandeur and beauty of this place, which was once a capital of an ancient line of kings.



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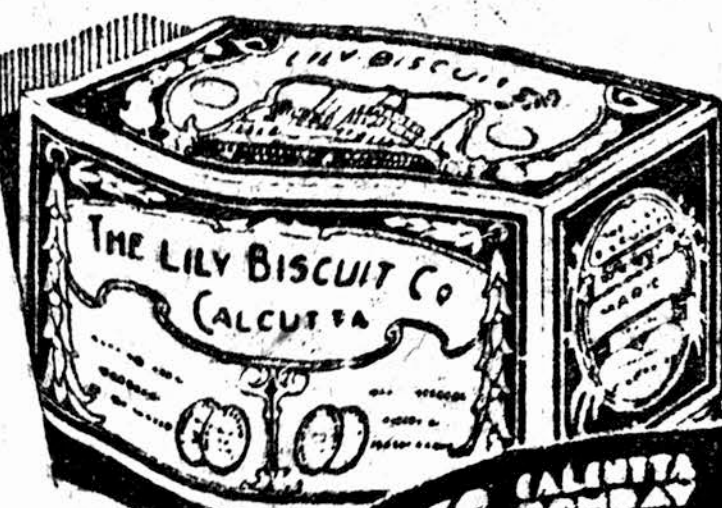
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The copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies

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## Jap Monument To Faithful Dog:

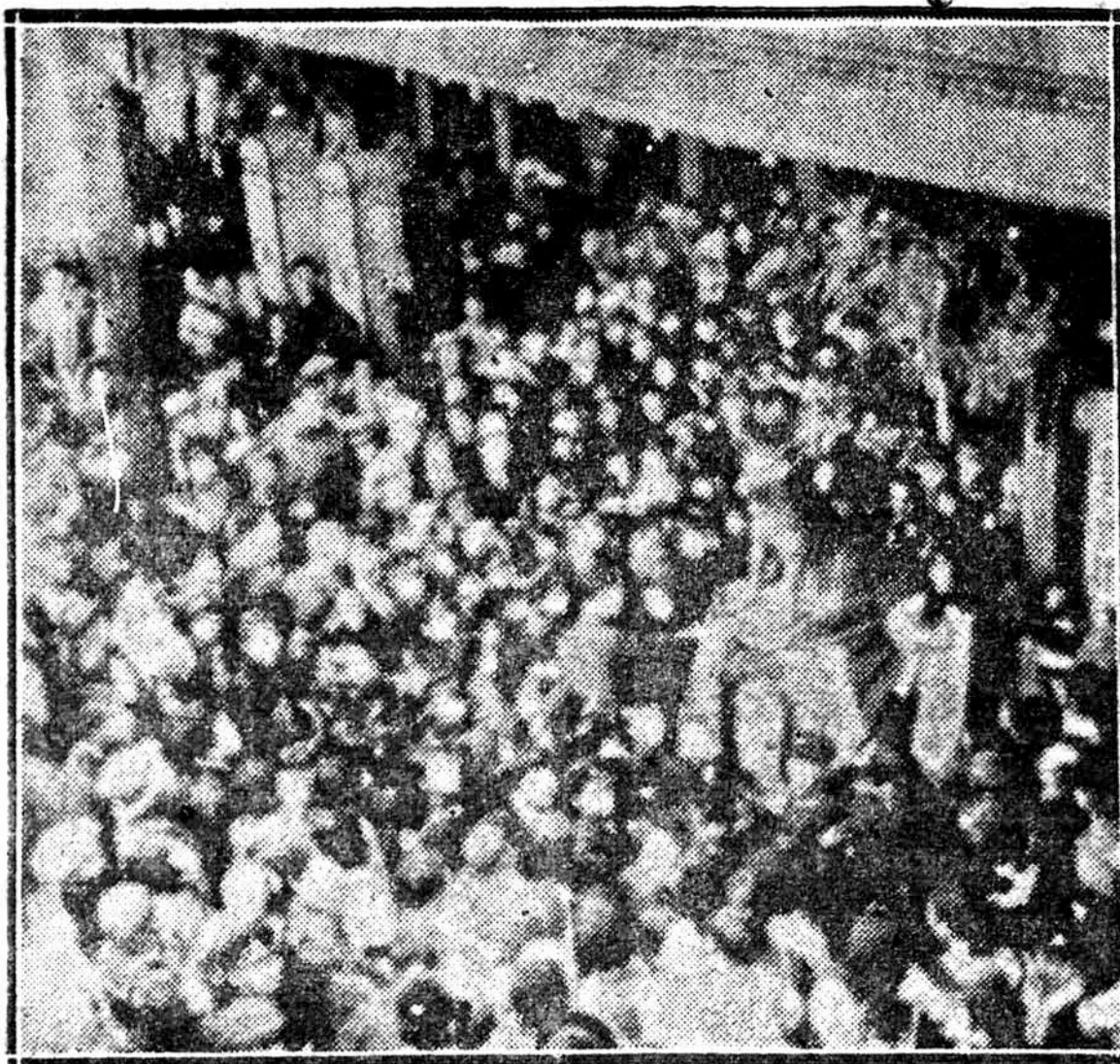
Story Of Its Abiding Love For Master To Be  
Incorporated In School Books

People who pass by the entrance of Shibuya Railway Station, Tokyo, will see a bronze statue to the faithful dog named "Hachi." In connection with this statue there is a beautiful story which will be told in the new primary school text-book that has lately been revised by the Japanese Education Department.

"Hachi" is a pure-bred Japanese spaniel from Akita Prefecture in Northern Japan. Before he was a month and a half old, and in 1924 he was sent from his native place to Tokyo to Dr. E. Ueno, Professor of the Agricultural Department of the Tokyo Imperial University. As Dr. Ueno had no family he loved his dog as dearly as a child. He provided a bed for his pet in a room next to his own bed-room. He fed it with milk with his own hands. The puppy seemed to appreciate his owner's kindness, and would cling about his feet whining his affection all the time.

After a half year it grew into a very beautiful dog. With its wavy hair, smart and short ears standing upright, and with a deep chest, it looked grand and commanding. It accompanied its master in his strolls, and to the station to see him off in the morning and to meet him in the evening on his return.

On the rainy evening of the 21st of May, 1925, the faithful dog



A large crowd watches the unveiling ceremony of a statue to the faithful dog "Hachi."

came to Shibuya Station at about 4 o'clock, as usual, to meet his master. Squatting on the same spot in front of the station entrance he kept watching the crowd of passengers coming down the stairs of the bridge in the

hope of finding his master. He could not, however, catch sight of him in the crowds arriving there every few minutes. At last it became dark and lights were put on the platform. But "Hachi" waited long in vain. No wonder he did

not come home. On that day, Dr. Ueno had a sudden haemorrhage of the brain in the laboratory of his university and breathed his last on the spot. His remains had been carried home before his dog went to wait for him at the station.

On the evening of her husband's death Mrs. Ueno, in tears, told the dog what had happened to his master, but he did not understand the tragedy. "Hachi" continued to go to the station every evening in the hope of being able to meet his master. He did not go home until very late at night when few passengers came out of the station. Really, he has not failed to go on his accustomed errand for these ten years! The faithful dog still lives, but he has not the vigour of his former days. It is a pitiful sight that this most faithful dog goes about the station disappointed. Every passer-by who sees this faithful dog praises his devotion. People who have seen him for many years, including the station master and neighbours, were prompted last spring to erect a bronze statue to commemorate this faithful dog. This monument stands in front of the station on the spot where he has waited so long and so faithfully. A society, called "Chu-ken Hachi-ko Kai," which has recently been organised, intends to distribute a model of this statue to all primary schools in this country.—"N. Y. K. Travel Bulletin."

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## ELEMENTS OF RADIO RECEIVING

(Continued from page 18).

a frequency of such a high order that even if these electrical waves were converted into sound waves by a suitable arrangement, the sound so created will have a frequency that is not audible to the human ear. So that to transmit music and speech some other contrivance must be devised. The arrangement is brought about in the following fashion. In addition to the mechanism for generating the "Carrier Waves," there is another circuit at the transmitting station to which is connected a microphone. This microphone takes up the music and speech vibrations and converts them into corresponding electrical vibrations. The microphone circuit is so connected with the "Carrier-Wave Circuit" that the electrical vibrations in the former are impressed upon the "Carrier Waves" in the latter circuit. These impressed electrical vibrations have the frequencies of the music and the speech going on near the microphone. Since these vibrations are impressed upon the "Carrier Waves" they cause fluctuations in the continuous and uniform "Carrier Waves." These fluctuations can be shown diagrammatically as given in the Fig. 3.

The "Carrier Waves" are modulated, their frequency remains unaltered. Since the vibrations impressed upon the "Carrier Waves" are only the audible frequencies converted into the electrical frequencies of the same order, we can, by a reverse process, convert these electrical vibrations into their corresponding sound vibrations. If such modulated "Carrier Waves" are sent out in space from a transmitting aerial it is obvious that they carry with them certain sound notes in shape of a number of variations in the amplitude of the original "Carrier Waves".

The function of the "Carrier Waves" is to carry the sound notes of music and speech in form of many alterations in their own amplitudes, from the transmitting station, out into space to long distances. We simply must first transmit the "Carrier Waves" because it is impossible to radiate electro-magnetic waves in space at any but very high frequencies—frequencies much beyond the range of human audibility. The electrical waves of frequencies within the audible range of human ear, will not travel far off by themselves. They can only achieve this by travelling as modulations in the "Car-

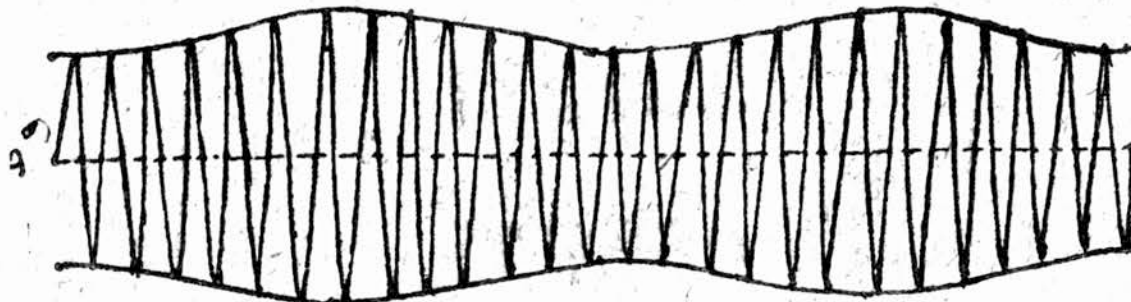


FIG. 3.

Modulating "Carrier Waves." The effect of these fluctuations is to alter the amplitude of the "Carrier Waves" exactly in accordance with the frequencies of the notes uttered near the microphone. The particular process of creating such fluctuations in the "Carrier Waves" is technically known as the process of "Modulating the continuous Carrier Waves". Despite the fact that

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# CHESSES

## Tournament In Bombay

(From Our Chess Correspondent)

THE Bombay Central Chess Association, Union Bank Building, announce their intention of holding a series of tournaments in April to suit all classes of players. Details can be had from the Hon. Secretary.

The Premier Division will be for the Championship of the City of Bombay. The first prize will not be less than Rs. 50, and it is hoped to increase it if adequate funds are collected. Players from other centres are expected to enter, and a very strong list of competitors is expected.

Such a tournament has not been held in Bombay for a long time, and we hope to see it develop into a Presidency Championship Tournament. For there is no doubt, if the tournament is well-conducted, it has the germs of expansion into a nation-wide institution. We therefore, hope that all the strongest players from the Presidency will take part, even if it occasions a little personal inconvenience to them. It is in the best interests of chess players themselves that a tournament like this one should be well-supported.

Chess-players are here promised a feast to satisfy the most critical palate. To them we appeal for financial support to make this tournament a success, and thereby to ensure its annual recurrence. Every little helps. Donations however small, will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the Hon. Secretary.

There will be other tournaments for other grades of players. If there are any budding Sultan Khans amongst the rising generation of chess players let them hurry up and send in their entries before it is too late.

### Corrections

In the solution of position No. 6, white's 2nd move should read KR1, and his 4th KtK1.

In the 8th game it is white who resigns and not black as printed.

### Positions For Study

Position No. 13. 1k4q1, p7, 8, 1Kt, 8, 1R4r1, 8, 2K4Q. White to play and mate in two moves.

Position No. 14. 8, 8, 8, 7q, 4r3, 8, 5kPP, 1R1Q3K. Black to play and mate in two moves.

### Solutions

Position No. 7. 1..KtXKKtP, 2 KxKt PR6+, 3 KKKt3, BxRP, 4 KxB, QB6+, 5 KtKt3, RK3, white resigned.

Position No. 8. 1..RxBtP, resigns. Position No. 9. 1..PK4, PxP, 2 PQ5+, KQ3, 3 KKK3, PKt5, 4 KxP, PR5, 5 KQ4, PR4, 6 PxP, PR6, 7 KB4, PKB4, 8 PR6, PB5, 9 PR7, resigns.

### Game No. 9.

One more game from the Hastings Congress. Sir George Thomas displayed fine judgment of position when he offered a pawn to break up his opponent's K-side defence. He exploited the positional superiority with great skill, eventually winning a rook. Sicilian Defence. White Thomas, Black Norman.

White Black.

- 1 PK4 PQB4
- 2 KtQB3 KtQB3
- 3 PKKt3 PKKt3
- 4 BKt2 BKt2
- 5 PQ3 KtB3
- 6 KKKt2 PQ3
- 7 O.O BQ2
- 8 PKR3 (a) O.O
- 9 BK3 (b) RKt1 (c)
- 10 QQ2 POKt4
- 11 BR6 KtK1 (d)
- 12 BxB KxB
- 13 PB4 PK3
- 14 PB5 (e) PKt5 (f)
- 15 KtQ1 KtQ5
- 16 KtK3 (g) KtPxP (h)
- 17 PxP KtXKBP
- 18 KtXKt+ PxKt (i)
- 19 RB4 (j) RKR1
- 20 QRKt1 KBI
- 21 PKKt4 PKR4
- 22 KtKt3 RPP
- 23 KtXp (k) BK3
- 24 KtR6 PB3 (l)
- 25 KtXp BxKt

- 26 RxB KK2
- 27 BB6 QKt3
- 28 RK1+ KQ1
- 29 QKt2 RQB1 (m)
- 30 BxKt RxB
- 31 RxB+ KxR
- 32 RKt8+ Resigns. (n)

(a) To be able to play KR2 if black plays QBI.

(b) The usual method to get rid of the black B at Kt2.

(c) To make a demonstration on the Q-side.

(d) To be able to play PKB4 when necessary. But PK4 seems better.

(e) Offering a pawn to break up the K-side pawns.

(f) PK4 followed by KtQ5 seems better.

(g) The threat is KtKt4.

(h) If QKt4, PB6+.

(i) Black has won a pawn at considerable insecurity of position.

(j) Those whose judgment of position is not fully developed are well-advised to study the game at this stage. Black is a P up, but white has a decided advantage in position.

(k) The black K is exposed, and his K-side pawns are broken up. It is a cardinal principle in chess that the superior position invariably, and without exception, wins, no matter what the deficiency in material may be.

(l) One often hears ignorant laments about won games having been lost, only because there may have been some material advantage offset by a disadvantage in position which is not perceptible. The real test of chess ability is the capacity to obtain advantageous positions, and not the faculty to win pieces and pawns.

(m) The threat is KtR6.

(n) If RxBt, 25 RxB+.

(o) A very common type of error. The K at Q1 defends the R at QBI and the Kt at K1, so that one of the pieces is weak. White takes immediate advantage of this weakness. See note (g) to game No. 6.

(p) If KQ2, QKt4+.

### Game No. 10

For the following game, played in the recent tournament at Leningrad, the Austrian master Hans Kmoch was awarded a brilliancy prize. Black played very poor chess.

Dutch Defence. White Kmoch, Black Judowitsch.

White Black.

- 1 PQ4 PK3
- 2 PQB4 PKB4 (a)
- 3 PKKt3 KtKB3
- 4 BKt2 BKt5+
- 5 BQ2 BK2 (b)
- 6 KtQB3 O.O
- 7 KtR3 PQ3 (c)
- 8 O.O PK4
- 9 PQ5 PKR3
- 10 PB4 PK5
- 11 KtB2 QK1 (d)
- 12 PKKt4 BQ1 (e)
- 13 PK3 PKKt3 (f)
- 14 PxP PxP
- 15 KR1 KR2 (g)
- 16 RKKt1 PB3
- 17 PxP PxP (h)
- 18 KtK2 QB2 (i)
- 19 BQB3 KtK1 (j)
- 20 KtXp PxKt (k)
- 21 BxP+ BB4
- 22 QQ3 BxB+
- 23 QxB+ QB4
- 24 QB3 (l) KtB3
- 25 KtQ4 QQ2 (m)
- 26 RKt2 KtR3
- 27 QRKt1 KtB4 (n)
- 28 RKt7+ QxR
- 29 RxB+ KxR
- 30 QxP BK2
- 31 KtB5+ KtKt1 (o)
- 32 QB7 KK3
- 33 KtXQP+ RxB
- 34 PB5+ KxKt
- 35 KtXp KKt3
- 36 QK5+ BB3
- 37 PKt4 KB2
- 38 QKt3+ KKt3
- 39 QB7+ Resigns (p)
- 40 QxKt

(a) This move constitutes the Dutch Defence to the Queen's Gambit. It is not recommended as serious play, though it has resources against it.

considered attacks. See note (b) to game No. 4.

(b) BxB+ is better.

(c) PQ4 is essential. He now gets a cramped game.

(d) PQB3 seems better.

(e) Threatening PK6. But so faulty is his development that six of his pieces are still on the first rank.

(f) PxP is better.

(g) A serious error. In such exposed positions the K should always be played towards the centre rather than towards the side.

(h) KtXp should have been tried.

(i) Going for a pawn, though his development is incomplete.

(j) Another piece on the first rank! To defend his KKt2, but if the Kt remained at B3 that point was not exposed. He has to bring back the Kt on his 24th move. It is surprising to see such poor chess in a good tournament. RKKt1 is better.

(k) White has a tremendous advantage in development.

(l) Not QxKt, because of 24.. RxB, 25 RKt7+, KR1, 26 RKB7+ BB3, or if 26 RKt5+ QB3, or if 26 RKt7+, kkt1, 27 RxB+ KB2.

(m) If 25.. QK5, 26 QxQ, KtXQ, 27 KtK6, H 25.. QKR4, 26 QxQ, KtXQ, 27 KtK6, RK1, 28 KtK7.

(n) If RB2, 28 QKt3 followed by QKt6.

(o) If B4Q2, 33 BxKt, H B3Q2, 33 PKt4, KRB1, 34 KtXQP+ BxKt, 35 QxB.

(p) If BxB, QB6+.

### THE MILLIONAIRE AND THE TRAIN

Mr. James Farnes, an American writer, relates in his autobiography, just published, the following amusing story about J. Pierpont Morgan the American millionaire. The latter had a sumptuous country place in the Adirondacks. One day he decided to return to New York, so he telegraphed to the president of the railway to say that he wished the ten-twenty-four train stopped at the local station. When he arrived with his family he found that the station-master was busy with some accounts.

"You got your orders to flag the ten-twenty-four," he stated—no question in his voice.

"No, I didn't get no orders to flag no train this morning." The station-master went on with his scribbling.

"You mean to say you're not going to flag this train?"

"Nope, not without orders."

The great man was almost bewildered.

However not to be beaten, he found a red flag, and when the train approached he flourished it vigorously.

"You'll hear from this," Mr. Morgan said, tossing the flag to one side.

"Don't get excited, don't get excited," said the station-master, "the ten-twenty-four allus stops."

There were no complaints.

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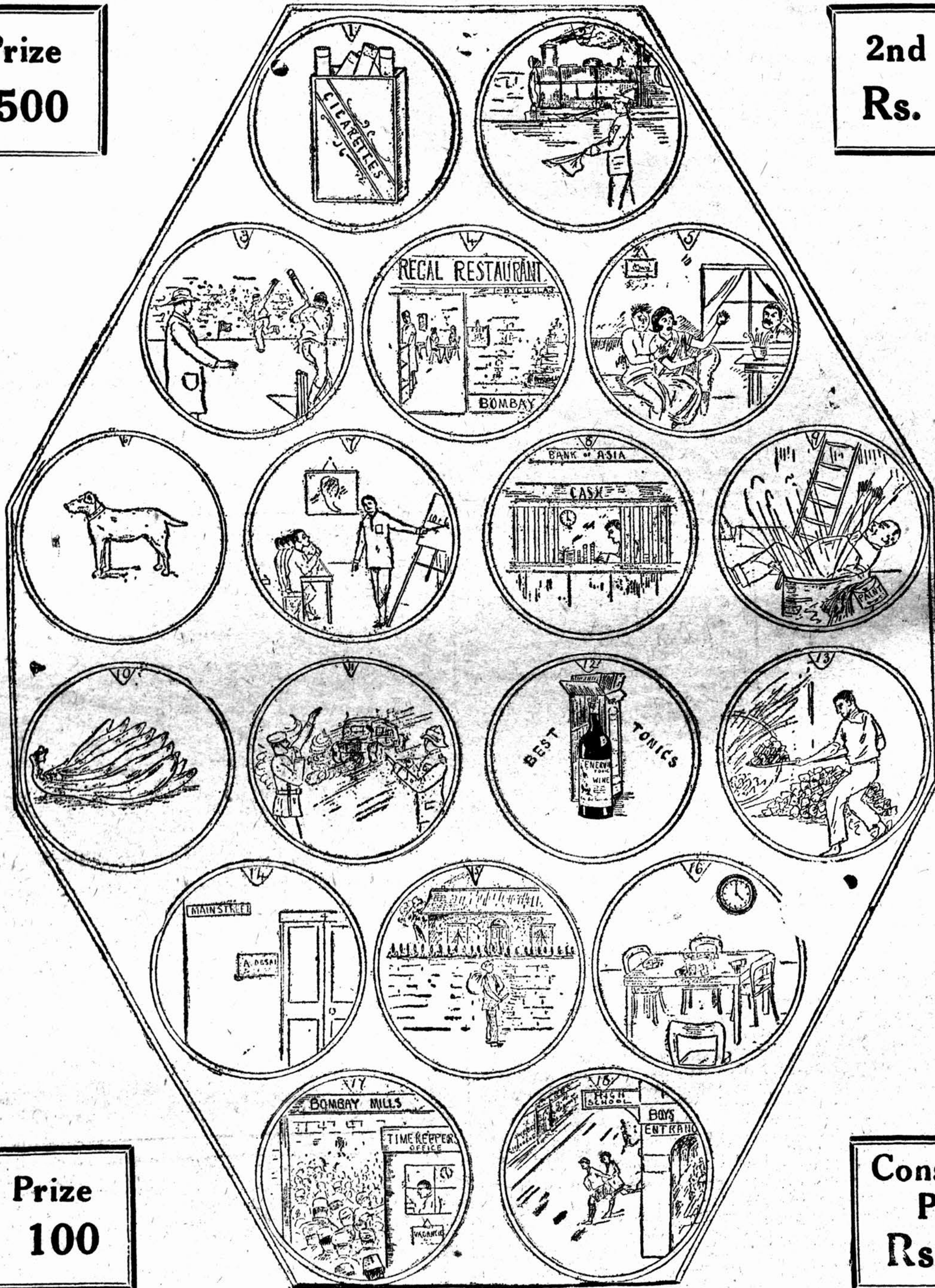


# Question - Answer

## COMPETITION

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### LIST OF QUESTIONS

1. Who trains the mind ?
2. What is his address ?
3. How does one get refreshed ?
4. Where is punctuality necessary ?
5. What is a popular fruit ?
6. Why did he get angry ?
7. What is helpful in running the train ?
8. What is a thief most concerned about ?
9. What keeps one healthy and fit ?
10. How many legs has a cow ?
11. What is a popular game ?
12. What produces smoke ?
13. Who generally blows whistle ?
14. What makes housebreaking difficult ?
15. Where is clock essential ?
16. Who some times brings trouble on motorists ?
17. What caused him surprise ?
18. What do unemployed wish for ?

FOR PARTICULARS SEE OPPOSITE PAGE



# QUESTION-ANSWER

## COMPETITION

### Contd.

In this competition you are asked to answer the questions a list of which is given on the opposite page. The adjoining pictures are suggestive of the answer to each of the 18 questions. For instance the answers to question No. 5 "what is a popular frit" is suggested by Picture No. 10 of Bananas. You have, therefore, to enter No. 10 picture against No. 5 question in the entry coupon. Similarly fill in the other numbers and submit your entries observing the following rules:

Remember to send your entries before 27th March, 1935.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8. in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST & MONEY ORDERS—Entries by

Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address: Competition Manager, "Red House," 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager Box No. 706 (Seven hundred and six), G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. SOLUTION OF THIS COMPETITION WILL BE ACCEPTED ONLY ON OUR ENTRY COUPON.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 27th March 1935 the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle," Sunday Edition, the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday edition and the "Bombay Sentinel." The Prizes will be announced in our issue of 7th April, 1935.

**Closing Date**  
**27th March, 1935.**

| ENTRY COUPON. |          |
|---------------|----------|
| Questions     | Pictures |
| 1             |          |
| 2             |          |
| 3             |          |
| 4             |          |
| 5             | 10       |
| 6             |          |
| 7             |          |
| 8             |          |
| 9             |          |
| 10            |          |
| 11            |          |
| 12            |          |
| 13            |          |
| 14            |          |
| 15            |          |
| 16            |          |
| 17            |          |
| 18            |          |

Name.....

Address.....

### CHINESE ART

(Continued from page 17)

force of circumstances has obliged him to sell, sacrificed much.

Still, to the average Englishman, inclined to consider all works of art as merely luxuries, £100,000 seems a large sum. He wants to know what he is getting in return. He is a little suspicious perhaps of the acquisitiveness of museums, as if pride of possession were their main incentive. There are still those who think of museums as storehouses for curious objects, with a depressing and prison-like atmosphere. There was a time certainly when curators often seemed to regard the treasures in their charge as their own property, to be secluded as much as possible from the public eye. But now, though much remains to be done, a great change has come about; it is realised that the true function of a great museum is to be the companion of a university; silent but infinitely eloquent, telling of the gradual victories of man, of all that he has felt, imagined, and created in response to the wonders of life around him. And by means of guide-lecturers, publications, and reproductions our great museums now help everyone who visits them to find an intelligent pleasure in all this visible and tangible human history where once they were reduced to dazed and vacant wanderings.

#### THE CHINESE MIND

What are we buying with the Eumorfopoulos collection? Is it

just a collection of objects of rare workmanship for the delight of a few connoisseurs? It is much more; it is the means of understanding the mind and feeling of a great and marvellously gifted race. In the case of China it is specially imperative that understanding should come to us in this visible and tangible form. Only a handful of scholars in all Europe can read Chinese. There are admirable translations in increasing number of Chinese poetry and philosophy, but these, again, are for the few. It is through her art, pictorial, plastic, ceramic, that one has a direct approach, with no barrier of language intervening to China and the Chinese mind and feeling. No race has ever set so much store by aesthetic values or expressed itself more fully in the various forms of art. In the Eumorfopoulos collection all the characteristic forms of Chinese art are represented: painting, sculpture, bronzes, jades, gold and silver work, and, above all, pottery and porcelain.

The paintings will now join the series of frescoes given by Mr. Eumorfopoulos some years ago to the British Museum. Among these the outstanding example is the great fresco of Three Bodhisattvas some twelve feet square, dating from about twelfth century; three most majestic forms symbolic of divine Power and Compassion. This is the finest fresco-painting that has come out of China.

#### TWO PICTURES.

The paintings on silk or paper now acquired are not the most im-

portant part of the collection, but among them are many beautiful specimens of various periods. Two at least deserve a special mention. One is a small painting of a bird on a bough. It is a twelfth-century work, and paintings of that period are exceedingly rare. It is in an album containing other precious pieces. No nation has equalled the Chinese in paintings of this kind; for behind the fastidious style and the finely spaced design are a reverence for life and a sense of human kinship with all living things such as Europe has rarely known. The affinity of Wordsworth's poetry with the painting of the Sung period (tenth-thirteenth centuries) has been often noted. The other picture to be mentioned is even more expressive of the Chinese spirit. It is a large upright landscape, "Boating by Moonlight." On a lake overshadowed by a misty crag a sage or poet sits in his boat contemplating the beauty of the night. The nation has hitherto had no specimen of the poetic Sung landscape. Here is a painting which seems perfectly modern in spirit, as in execution. —"Manchester Guardian."

### ARTISTS' WHAT'S

#### THE NAME?

One of the curiosities of art acceptance in the United States today is that one of the most popular books on the subject is a booklet of pocket size which, in addition to birth dates the schools to which they belong, and their nationalities, also gives the cor-

### AMERICAN ART TRAVELLING

An exhibition of contemporary American paintings is being sent to museums and art galleries in Canada, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. The Carnegie Corporation of New York is sponsoring the traveling show, which was assembled by Perry B. Cott, Associate Curator at the Worcester Art Museum, Worcester, Massachusetts. The basis of selection was similar to that of the exhibition of modern American paintings held last year in Worcester, and includes ninety-nine pictures.

Curiously, the artists receive pay for them of their pictures while on tour. The rental system is so arranged that each artist receives 1 per cent. of the net price of his picture for each month of the tour. The National Gallery at Ottawa is sponsoring the exhibition in Canada.

The corporation, meanwhile, has financed a survey of musical agencies in the Worcester region, the museum to make the survey in one year within 7,500 dollars.

rect pronunciation of 1,500 artists' names. Considering the difficulties (not less than five pronunciations have been given to Van Gogh) the book probably is saving much anguish. It was compiled by George E. Kaltenbach, of the staff of the Art Institute of Chicago.



# WOMEN AND CONTRACT BRIDGE

*Card-Tables Divide "Mr. And Mrs." Into Four Varieties: Amiable Couples (Almost Unknown), Friendly Quarrelers (Rare), Battlers (Very Common) And Safety Players (Scarce)*

WHEN clinging vines were a popular drawing-room decoration, very few women took their cards seriously. When faced by a male partner they quickly acquired an inferiority complex, and took it for granted that everything they did was wrong, whether they did it or not.

Since those days the card-table has been made safe for women. For the last two years or so it has been generally admitted that the average woman player is superior to the average man player yet, until recently, no woman, however skilled she might be, was considered the equal of a man as an expert writes Mr. Walter Malowan in "The Literary Digest".

This last doctrine was buried with appropriate rites at the Individual Masters Tournament where Miss Eleanor Murdoch bested the nation's outstanding men players in winning by one-half a match-point. Despite this very small margin her victory was convincing, as the rules for qualifying in this contest were exceedingly strict. One first place or two second places in championship contests during the last few years constituted a sesame to this magic circle.

That Miss Murdoch's triumph was no fluke is evident from the fact that she had been the runner-up in the same event in 1933. The steadily mounting competition offered by feminine players is shown by the increasing number of women who are qualified for the Masters contests.

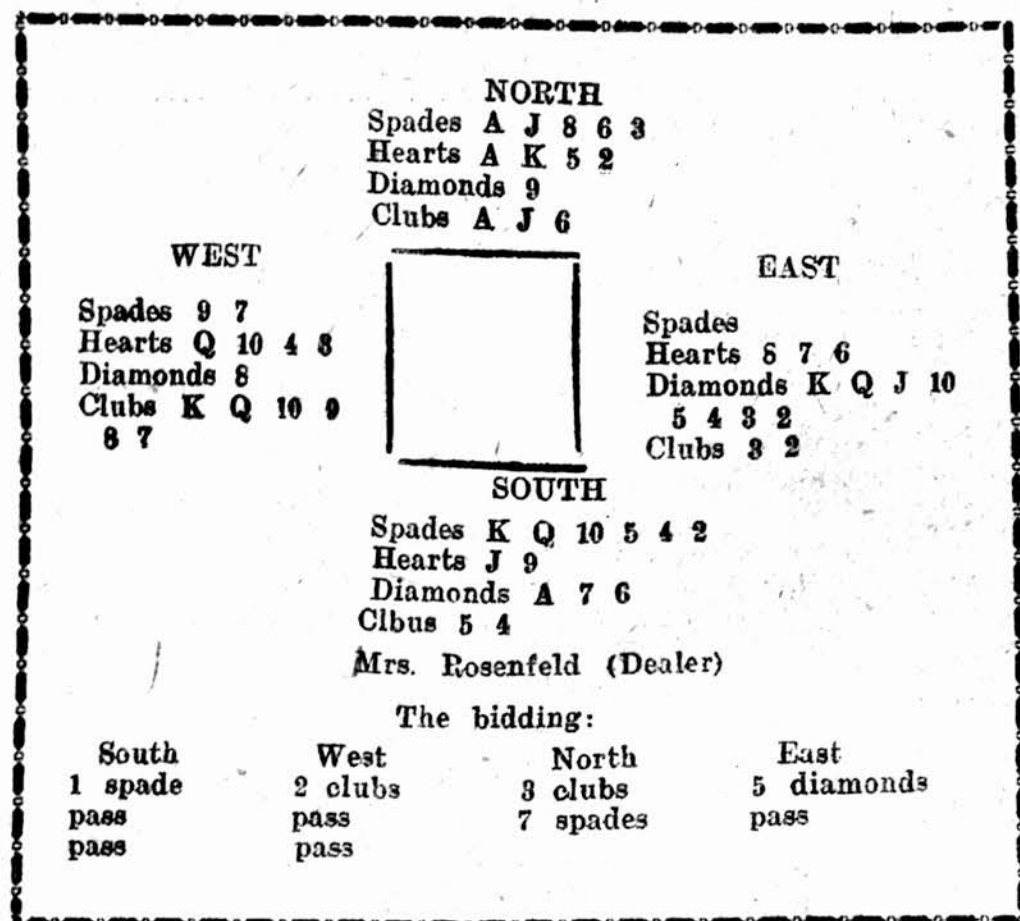
When the "Individual" was run off for the first time in 1931, Mrs. Ely Culbertson and Mrs. P. Hal Sims were

the amiable couples who can pass an entire session without an angry word. The second group closely related to the first one is composed of the friendly quarrelers. These players strive individually to take the blame for every actual or imagined error. This variety is rare.

The real quarrelers, recognized by murder in their hearts, represent the third variety. Ideal couples who they may be away from the card-table, they battle over every hand that goes wrong—even when bad luck is to blame. The safety players belong in the fourth group. In order to avoid any and all complications, these pairs decide that only one of them should play bridge at all. It usually is the "Mrs."

## AN ALL-NIGHT ARGUMENT.

Which of these groups has the largest following in England is difficult to tell. But there is an uncorroborated story of two couples—American and British—who became acquainted on an ocean voyage. The natural outcome was a bridge game during which the American pair quarreled continually, while the Britons never ceased to "darling" each other. When toward midnight, the game was called to a halt the Americans went for a stroll in the moonlight, never mentioning bridge and acting more like bride and groom than like erstwhile bridge-partners. Passing the cabin of their late opponents they were amazed to hear them arguing heatedly and relieving their pent-up emotions by graphic



the only two women eligible, and the latter was the sole standard-bearer of her sex, as Mrs. Culbertson was abroad then. In 1932 Mrs. N. N. Newman and Mrs. Elizabeth Banfield had gathered sufficient laurels to qualify, while 1933 and 1934 produced seven women entered among the thirty-six contestants.

## THOSE MARRIED COUPLES.

That married couples can not possibly form a good partnership also is an exploded theory. At Asbury Park, New Jersey, where the American Bridge League holds its annual summer tournament Mr. and Mrs. James Lemon of Washington, D. C. and Mr. and Mrs. Lester Bachner of Deal, New Jersey, won the National Mixed Team-of-Four Championship, a unique distinction for a team composed of two couples united by more than a bidding system.

Many married couples have made reputable reputations for themselves in mixed pair or team-of-four competitions. Of these, Mr. and Mrs. Culbertson are by far the most famous. Bridge has divided the American "Mr. and Mrs." pairs into four varieties. The place of honour belongs to

recitals of each other's mistakes.

The ranking of players has been attempted repeatedly by bridge-writers, or by a vote of all prominent players, no one has yet had the courage to face the women's scorn by assigning ratings to them. The nearest attempt was made by a magazine writer who once gave, in alphabetical order, the names of those whom he considered to be the best ten women performers—he said that more than eighty forgotten women filed protests for not having been included.

Miss Murdoch's special forte is an almost unerring judgment—perhaps it could be called intuition—as to when to stop one trick short of a game-contract. This gives her an edge in tournaments, where the male ego usually considers it all but disgraceful to play a hand at two no-trump or three hearts.

She has played in only a few tournaments. Mrs. Mary Clement must be included among the shining lights of the game. Her courage and brilliance are equal to anyone's, and to outwit her is a real achievement. Her masterpiece is the following hand:

Spades K J 9 7 4; Hearts 7 2; Diamonds none; Clubs A K Q 10 7 3. Her side was vulnerable, and her

## WORLD'S NEWS IN BRIEF

### BACK TO THE LAND.

Nearly 300,000 acres of moorland are being cultivated in the district around Berlin as the result of the voluntary labour system. Within five years 600 farms of some hundred acres each will have been created, and 30 new villages will have arisen.

Similar schemes are in progress in other parts of Germany, notably in Lower Silesia, in the Bavarian Highlands, and in the province of Hanover providing not only immediate work for the unemployed, but creating permanent sources of employment in profitable agricultural cultivation.

### INTERNATIONAL POULTRY CONGRESS.

The sixth World Poultry Congress will be held in Berlin from July 31 to August 9 1936. These congresses are held once every three years. That of 1933 took place in Rome.

### NO CONSPIRATOR.

Louis Piquett, lawyer for John Dillinger, slain outlaw, was acquitted in Chicago last month of a charge of conspiracy to harbour Dillinger. A Federal Court jury decided that Piquett was within his rights in his dealings with the bandit. The judge had ruled that "when Dillinger escaped and came to Chicago and got in touch with Piquett, it did not become the duty of the defendant to turn him over to the police."

### GOVERNOR IMPEACHED.

Twelve days after Thomas H. Moodie became Governor of North Dakota, the House of Representatives of that State voted, 60 to 52, to impeach him "Crime, corrupt conduct, malfeasance and misdemeanors in office" were charged but the violations were not specified.

### S. AFRICA AND WAR OVERSEAS.

The Prime Minister of the South African Union replying to a question in the Assembly last month, said: "Whether the Union will participate in a war in which Great Britain may be involved is a question which will be decided by the people of the Union, speaking through its Government and Parliament, the moment they are faced with this question."

The Prime Minister replied "No" to the question "Whether it is intimated by the said declaration that it is the policy of the Government to remain neutral in case of war between Britain and another country," and added the words quoted. The question bore on the recent speech of Mr. Pirow, Minister of Defence who declared that "the

Government was not prepared to participate in any general scheme of Imperial defence."

### LADY SNOWDEN PRAISES L.G.

Lady Snowden extolled Mr. Lloyd George and his New Deal at a luncheon of the National Liberal Club.

"It is said by some," she declared, "that he is seeking high office. I definitely deny that, and I am not speaking without my book."

"That the Government will make an effort to capture him and make use of his energy and vitality in one of its most authoritative positions is almost certain, and the highest office in the State would not be too much to offer the man who would get these things done."

In a comment on Mr. Ramsay MacDonald she said:

"The fact that a one-time Socialist is at the head of the State proves nothing more than the extent to which a man can endure insult and ignominy when he has convinced himself that he is doing the right thing to stay where he is. But has he really convinced himself?"

### £320,000 BEQUEST TO MALE DANCER.

Intense public interest is being focussed at Monte Carlo on a law suit which involves a huge fortune bequeathed by an aged woman to a male dancer. Mme. Marie Baile Leroy, aged seventy, left her fortune of £320,000 to the Chilean dancer, Luis Della Cundra. Now, relatives of Mme. Leroy have lodged an appeal against the judgment of the tribunal which upheld the validity of the will.

Mme. Leroy died in October, 1932. Most of her fortune came from her husband, Mr. Jacob Leroy, an American, who predeceased her. The will had been contested on the ground that her infatuation for the dancer had rendered her mentally incapable, and that undue influence had been brought to bear on her. The monarchical tribunal gave judgment against this contention and declared the will to be valid.

Mrs. Knagg—When you speak to me don't you dare to use such sharp words.

Mr. Knagg—But, my dear, when I speak to you sharp words are the only ones I can get in edgewise.

He—"I once travelled four hours on foot just to give a fellow a thrashing."

She—"And then you had to tramp back for four hours?"

He—"No. I came back in the ambulance."

partner dealt and bid a spade. When next hand overcalled with two hearts, Mrs. Clement bid three hearts which is a recognized sign in the Culbertson system that she can take the first trick if the opponent's suit is led. This would mean that she held the ace of hearts, or else a void in that suit. Her partner naturally rebid spades and Mrs. Clement contracted for a grand slam which second hand doubled. Nothing daunted, she redoubled in order to make doubly sure that hearts would not be led. As expected, the dealer who held both red aces, decided on the ace of diamonds, which the dummy trumped and the declarer was able to discard his losing hearts on dummy's club suit.

Good bridge is not a monopoly of the chosen few. The accompanying diagram may help to explain an example of brilliant strategy by Mrs. Ann Rosenfeld of Cleveland. This hand was dealt during the Asbury Park tournament. West led a small diamond and Mrs. Rosenfeld had only

twelve tricks in sight. There was, however, the one outside chance of West holding four hearts in addition to the king and queen of clubs, which latter two cards were marked in his hand because of his club bid.

### MASTERLY PLAYING.

Mrs. Rosenfeld, after taking the first trick with the ace of diamonds, played two rounds of trump and ruffed two diamonds in the dummy. She then collected the ace and king of hearts and followed with a small heart, which she ruffed. After two more leads of trumps only one small spade and two small clubs were left in her hand.

The dummy had one small heart and the ace and knave of clubs. West was left at that stage with the queen of hearts and the king and queen of clubs.

East's cards did not matter. Mrs. Rosenfeld played her last spade and West was hopelessly squeezed, being unable to guard both the hearts and clubs as the dummy was discarding after him.



# OUR EXPANDING AND ILLUSIVE UNIVERSE

(Continued from Page 11)

we are on, if we were good astronomers we would compute, distances, movements etc., and eventually find that we belong to a large Universe, which to us appeared limitless, and whose space extended into Infinity. This would be the view of the inhabitants on the Electron of oxygen, but in reality (according to our views) those inhabitants only looked on a bubble of Oxygen gas.

## An Analogy

Let us now make another supposition, and imagine a being, not necessarily human, but some giant inhabiting some super Universe so vast in size, that he would be able to take our Universe for a molecule, just as we regard the molecule of Oxygen. To that being our Earth would be just an Electron, and if he had the necessary knowledge, or knowledge equivalent to ours, he would never dream that on his electron there are human beings who are themselves able to look down on other Electrons. To that Super Universal being our Universe would be part of an aggregate of atoms, the other Universes (that we know) forming with our own a bubble of gas which he would study, just as Gay Lussac studied his law of gases, and very likely he would come to the same conclusions as Gay Lussac, and discover all that we have discovered about gases. We have no knowledge that such a being as I suppose exists, but if he did, neither would he have knowledge that we exist.

The point that I want to arrive at is this, that we can by analogy after making comparisons between the Electron and ourselves, arrive at the hypothesis, that there may be beings so very super Universally vast, as to look upon our Earth as we look upon an Electron. To him all the Universes that we see taken together, would only be a bubble of Gas. If then, he had knowledge of the Law of Gases, he would find molecules (which to us are Universes) skittering hither and thither, but generally expanding into space (his space): He would take the density of the Gas, and find very much what we would ourselves find, if we were studying any bubble of any Gas.

This is the hypothesis that I want to arrive at, that it is possible that such a being, having knowledge and thought such as I have surmised, may exist, a being, far beyond our comprehension, and it is necessary for us to see if such a hypothesis, can be borne out by the facts that we have at hand. At any rate, we could find out whether our Universe shows any analogy to a bubble of gas in space.

## The Expanding Universe

Astrophysics tell us that all those Universes of which we were talking about above, are either approaching or receding from us. Very few are found to be approaching us, most are receding at various speeds, some very rapidly others less so. We cannot work out the direction of their movements, for they are so far away that angular motion cannot be detected by us, but the spectroscope tells us definitely that they have movements of either recession or approach in relation to us. If all those Universes were molecules of a bubble of gas they could not bear out the facts better, they are in movement, that is definite, just the same as the molecules in a bubble of oxygen or hydrogen gas are in movement. But if the reader may think that this is carrying on the hypothesis too far, there is mathematical evidence that our own Universe is expanding into cosmic space. Its density is getting less, and it is losing its energy, therefore getting colder. It is the inexorable law

of nature; De Sitter has calculated the rate of expansion of the Universe, and his theory bears out what I have been saying above. According to him the expansion into cosmic space of Universal matter is going on at a fantastic rate, but when a certain distance is reached, every thing slows down, and then, De Sitter says that time itself stops moving. If what we have said above has any basis of truth, it follows that, as the expansion of the matter in the Universe defuse itself over cosmic space, the density would get very much less than it was, its energy would be distributed over a very much vaster volume and its temperature would reach near zero absolute, at least on the boundaries of the Universal expansion. As soon as any particle in the Universe starts going away from the centre of energy, its acceleration increases up to a limit, until then, its temperature is conserved, but as acceleration takes it further away, it goes on losing energy and the temperature is lowered, until eventually the temperature reaches nearly zero absolute. Long before this arrives the acceleration diminishes, and in the end that particle, having lost all Electro magnetic properties, is dead. For it, even Time stops. In fact it is no more matters as we know it.

This is in accordance with Prof. De Sitter's theory. Einstein and Abbe Lemaitre have worked out similar theories; they differ from one another it is true, in certain points, but on the question of expansion they are all in agreement: In Einstein's theory time does not go mad as it does in De Sitter's but Abbe Lemaitre says that they are both right. What we can say from these theories is that, somewhere at the confines of the Universe, energy or matter is dead through

the particles having lost all electro magnetic properties and time does not exist for them. At the centre of the Universe, things are going on pretty much as we know them to be. Planetary systems and stars are moving here and there at stupendous rates, and radiating energy into space. The further away they are the less their rate of acceleration and their temperature.

This is exactly what we found in the atomic system of hydrogen. The further away the electron of that element is from the nucleus, the further away the spectrum line is from the Red. That is because the acceleration of the electron in its orbit is less.

No doubt if the Super-being I surmised in the preceding chapter was examining our Universe with his spectroscope, he would find exactly what we found in the Hydrogen atom. We can now generalize what we have been saying in the preceding chapters, and sum up by saying, that all in the Universe is only apparent, it is only the illusion we have made, that makes it appear that our Universe is infinite and everlasting.

## Only a Bubble Of Gas

To an electron, in one of the atoms in our body, we appear infinite and everlasting, whilst we know that our life is a very short span indeed, in the scheme of Universal Time.

Similarly to us our Universe, is infinite and everlasting, but, in reality, it is only a bubble of Gas, that some day will have diffused itself over such a vast space that its density will have become nil or what is practically nil and time for this Universe will have ceased to be.

In the dawn of history, man made for himself a romantic story of creation, and his belief in the story was so great that up to this day he is burdened with the consequences of it. He

brought into being a myth which was the centre of his existence, and from which this existence radiated. But in the light of our knowledge to-day, it seems that this story must be relegated to the realms of a mythology, as classic as the Greek mythology, but not so interesting.

We are living in illusion; we are perhaps ourselves, and all that we see, including even our Universe, nothing but illusions. We have an ephemeral existence. A few short seconds of time as reckoned by the clock of the Universe then we pass out leaving what?

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# Beauty and the Bath



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# A Page About Women



Srimathi Singaramma, wife of Mr. A. S. R. Chari, Judge of the Mysore High Court, has been appointed as a Censor of the Mysore Film Board.

## WOMEN IN GERMAN UNIVERSITIES

### Nazi Policy Brings About Big Reduction

A big reduction in the numbers of women pursuing higher education has taken place since the introduction of the Nationalist Socialist policy of restricting university studies in accordance with the possibility of future employment for men and discouraging them for women, whose career in the Nazi State is regarded primarily as domestic. In some faculties women students have declined by a half, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

Compared with the winter term of 1932-3, the number of women studying in 1933-4 has fallen by 22 per cent in the faculty of medicine, 25 per cent in dental surgery, 15 per cent in pharmacy, 57 per cent in law, 48 per cent in philosophy and pedagogy, 35 per cent in economics, 41 per cent in business administration, 53 per cent in physics, 54 per cent in chemistry, and 58 per cent in geography.

(Continued from column 4.)  
ing with one another. It was better to live with one good parent than to live with two bad ones. She pointed out that before 1857 divorce could only be obtained by a special Act of Parliament, and it was only since 1923 that adultery alone had been for women a ground for obtaining divorce. They had already parted from the theory that on no ground whatever could there be divorce. Once having departed from that and accepted that adultery was ground for divorce, they must ask themselves if there were not other conditions in which divorce was just as necessary. Those who had religious scruples would not be forced to avail themselves of the additional grounds for divorce. Laws should not conduce to or encourage immorality, and she was not sure that some of the laws as they existed did not do that, but the law should certainly not impose restrictions which a large section of the community did not regard as essential.

Councillor George Hall seconded Mr. Caradoc Evans in the opposition, and after discussion by the students a division was taken, when 109 votes were cast for the motion and 36 against.—"Manchester Guardian"

## DRESS LIKE BRIDES—NOT GAUDILY BUT ATTRACTIVELY

### Parsi Ladies' Dress And Deportment Arrive At Just The Golden Mean Calculated To Command The Admiration And Respect Of Men

BY G. ANNAJI RAO M.A., B.L.

"Dress like brides and smile like queens," is a Brahmin's advice to his sisters. In this article Mr. Rao advises his Eastern as well as Western sisters always to dress like brides—not gaudily but attractively. He says that womanly charms should never be hidden as completely as in the case of Purdah ladies nor should they be brazenly exposed as in the case of the short-skirted lady. In his opinion the Parsi ladies' dress and deportment arrive at just the golden mean calculated to command the admiration and respect of men.

Women in the East as well as in the West are often blamed by men for spending too much on dress. But the woman who will sacrifice her appearance by stinting her expenditure on dress does so at the risk of breaking up her home.

Men may rave about the extravagance of their wives' milliner's bills, but in their heart of hearts they admire the woman who does not spare any expense in order to be able to look attractive in public as well as at home. In every mixed gathering the eyes of each gentleman may be seen glancing at the forms of the members of the opposite sex, appraising the looks and deportment of each lady and comparing her with the woman who matters to him most—his wife—and then woe betide the woman who allows herself to suffer in this silent comparison! Woman must always try to appear at her best—appear as lovely and as attractive as when with shy steps she once approached in all her bridal finery the chosen partner of her life!

Whatever be said about an unmarried woman's other occupations in life, the primary and the only occupation that matters most to a woman is to win the love and affection of a man and then—to keep that affection! In this art of winning a husband and keeping him under one's dominion, by the cultivation and retention of personal charms, I have to acknowledge with much regret that my Hindu sisters are woefully lacking. For it never falls to the lot of Hindu women to be ever under the necessity of winning a husband by their own personal charms. Instead, a husband is provided for and thrust on them ere yet they are grown to full woman's estate and no wonder they do not even feel the necessity of having to cultivate their personal charms as their Western sisters are constrained to do. They go through their wifehood and motherhood as part of their social duty, with scarce a thought that the self-same duty could be rendered more pleasant by the cultivation of those charms which show off to such advantage in the case of some of their Western sisters.

A slight comparison of the deportment of Western and Eastern women of rank and position will explain what I mean. In the East it is considered the proper thing for a woman to hide her charms as much as possible. A

Western woman with a well-developed bust will thrust her chest forward to show herself off to advantage, while an Eastern woman in the same position will cultivate a stoop. The latter will subdue her gaiety and laughter and lower her eyes before the gaze of men, whereas her Western sister will bubble forth with fun and laughter and use the lightening flash of her eyes to shower cheerfulness around her. Our Eastern sisters cover themselves in the numerous folds of their sarees and will expose only such portions of their bodies as they cannot help exposing while walking. The Western woman will studiously expose her charms to a limit which sometimes even exceeds the bounds of decency. In the matter of their dress my Eastern sisters show off not so much their personal charms as their wealth, the costliness of their sarees and the variety of their ornaments. In the West they show off both their personal charms and the affluence of their husbands. In either case, the central idea is to capture the heart and retain the affections of the one person that must matter most to a woman i.e., her husband. In this, however, my Western sisters appear to me to be overdoing the game of showing off their personal charms.

In my opinion womanly charms would gain more admiration by judicious discretion in the art of exposing oneself. Some charms gain more by partial hiding than by shameless exposure. In this respect my Parsi sisters appear to me to have reached that golden mean in dress as well as deportment which goes a long way to ensure the admiration of men. They cover their womanly charms without actually hiding them, by a judicious use of semi-transparent clothing. Their dress is gay and sparkling without being gaudy, graceful in its waving folds, without actually hiding womanly charms, while their carriage and deportment is all that can be desired, being neither stooping like that of my other Eastern sisters nor aggressively forward like that of Western women. A Parsi woman always dresses like a bride and smiles like a queen and small wonder that she attracts more admiration than any other type of woman in Bombay.

To each of my Indian sisters I would, therefore, give this advice. Go thou and do likewise. Dress like a Bride and smile like a Queen to ensure thy dominion over thy partner in life!



Princess of Mandi, daughter of the Maharajah of Kapurthala, on board an American liner, as she left New York on a cruise to San Francisco through the Panama Canal.

liament reaching a decision were adopted to retain the support of those interests and institutions in the country which wanted to keep things as they are. Parliament was also prevented from proceeding with this matter because the opposition was connected with a sort of quasi-religious sanction which declined to do anything of which the clergy disapproved. Evidently they were to drift from disorder to confusion to placate the bishops. But public opinion must be at liberty to determine its own laws, and they could not tolerate the interposition of any body of persons to restrict and hamper and dictate of members of Parliament. No one, had the right to impose his religious be-

## BEAUTY

Beauty isn't a matter of lifting the face—it's a matter of lifting the thoughts.—Mary Pickford.

liefs on others, and in these days it was impossible to get the younger generation to have respect for law unless that law was framed according to the public interest.

## QUESTION OF DEFINITIONS

Mr. Caradoc Roberts, opposing the motion, said that if they were to regard marriage as a civil contract only there might be something to be said for the motion; but cruelty would be difficult to define, particularly mental cruelty, and habitual drunkenness was a wide term. If they were to alter the existing law relating to divorce they must start somewhere else. They must first get a better system of marriage. He would submit that the whole body of the people of England and Wales was not of the opinion that it was of paramount importance that there should be any grounds for divorce except the old terrible sin of adultery.

Dr. Erna Reiss seconded the motion. If a marriage was not a happy one it was better that it should be dissolved, she said, for it was not in the interests of the children that they should live in a house where the mother and the father were as good as separated or were continually bicker-

(Continued in Col. 1.)

## EASIER DIVORCE

### Manchester Debates Mr. Holford Knight's Bill

A resolution favouring "an immediate and comprehensive extension of the legal grounds for divorce" was debated by the Manchester University Union with Mr. Holford Knight, K. C., M. P., recorder of West Ham, proposing the motion.

Mr. Knight said the present laws caused widespread misery and were an important factor in undermining family and domestic life. Nothing had yet been done to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission of 1912. Some of them would pro-

bably be aware of the curious fortunes of the bill which he was asked to introduce into the House of Commons. Some people might be pleased to hear that the system of avoiding decisions by Parliament was in full working order. One of the devices was that of "talking out." The first time he introduced the bill a member began a speech which was not yet ended; the last time he introduced it the same member's speech had reached the middle ages.

These expedients to avoid Par-



# "I GUARDED KINGS"

Not a single document or object to incriminate him! Nor was there any sign of burned paper ashes in the fire grate of his room.

This was a set-back, but my experience at the coast, coupled with the report from the Allied agent was deemed sufficient reason to detain Taylor as a dangerous Alien, so he was informed that he would be charged with a technical offence under the Aliens Registration Act of changing his address for a night without registering with the police. He was indignant, but nevertheless he was brought before the Bow Street Magistrate and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. He wrote to the British Admiralty protesting against his treatment and renewing his offer to serve as an Allied spy.

Taylor served his sentence and as a Deportation Order had been made against him he was taken to Reading Gaol, after completing his sentence, to await extradition. In the ordinary way he would have been sent to the United States as soon as arrangements for transport could have been made as we lacked the concrete evidence to prove him a spy. But the Goddess of Chance took a hand in the game, and before those arrangements could be completed, a dramatic circumstance intervened.

In America Von Papen, German Military Attache at Washington, had been exposed. It had been proved that this Officer had abused his Diplomatic Privileges and been the pivot of anti-British outrages and propaganda. He had found the money for the blowing up of Canadian Railway bridges and hundreds of other hostile acts.

## Evidence—In Nick Of Time!

Returning, dismissed, to Germany, the ship on which he travelled was encountered in the English Channel by a British destroyer which ordered the vessel into Falmouth. Despite von Papen's protests of Diplomatic Privilege, his trunks and papers were carefully searched.

Amongst all sorts of incriminating documents there were found cheques signed by himself and endorsed by 'Horst Von Der Goltz', and covering letters directing the cheques to "Bridgman W. Taylor"—alias Horst von der Goltz!

Evidence—in the nick of time! I went to Reading Gaol, collected Taylor, and took him to Scotland Yard. We sat him down in the famous leather chair—where the captured spies always sat—besides the desk of Sir Basil Thompson, then in charge of the Special Branch.

I shall never forget the scene. Sir Basil asked Taylor a number of questions and then bluntly charged him with receiving money from Germany. Vigorous denials! Then Sir Basil produced the damning letters and cheques!

Von der Goltz, to give him his real name, crumpled up. All the nonchalance was gone. He was a broken man, a coward.

"What—what—what will this mean to me?" he muttered, through chattering teeth.

Sir Basil lifted his eyebrows, but before he could reply Von der Goltz urged rapidly:

"Will it help me—will you intercede for me if I make a full statement? I can tell you all the German arrangements! I can tell you what is being done by them in the United States! You can prove it—I will tell the real truth, as God is my witness!"

(Continued from Page 9)

"There is no hurry", said Sir Basil, calmly. "If you make a statement, it will be purely voluntary and I can promise nothing."

## "Taylor's" Confession

So I took Von Der Goltz to Brixton Prison. That night he called for paper and pen and ink and wrote out the most amazing and detailed statement of espionage work that I ever read.

In summary it told that he was an officer in the German Army and later joined the Secret Service, was attached to the Mexican Army and called into service again when war broke out. He joined Von Papen in Washington in August 1914, and arranged the purchase of explosives and the employment of men to commit outrages in Canada. He detailed the system of German Secret Service working in the United States and gave many names and addresses.

He related how he was sent back to Berlin to report to Department IIB, General Staff—the department controlling espionage against Great Britain. He gave the names of German spies in England, their functions, methods of communication—everything!

Inquiries were made on the statement, and its contents proved absolutely true in detail! It became a most important State document, and some amazing arrests were made by virtue of it.

Von der Goltz had written at the bottom of his long statement:—

"I have made this confession on the understanding that I am not to be prosecuted for any part that I took in enterprises against the United Kingdom or the Allies."

Though no immunity had been promised him, it was decided not to proceed against him—after all his information was of simply tremendous value! Moreover at that time the Americans were experiencing great difficulty in coping with the German Agents and so it was decided that I should take him to America and hand him over to the American police.

## Deported

We sailed from Liverpool on a chill March day. It was arranged that Von der Goltz should travel Second Class with me, and that nobody except the Captain should know his position. But a ship is a paradise for gossip-mongers and soon the word got round that there was a Scotland Yard man and a German spy aboard. Von der Goltz was the most amused man on the ship when it was generally whispered that a very wealthy and austere Manchester Cotton Spinner was the German spy, and his secretary the Scotland Yard man!

On arrival at New York the American police boarded the ship, received the captive and took him away to a hotel where he had to sleep in the same room as a detective, with other detectives on duty outside.

Von der Goltz had regained his former insolence.

He caused a good deal of trouble, ordering all sorts of out-of-season dishes, until the American Police, sick of him, shunted him off to Ellis Island—where he was glad to eat even the roughest fare.

I remained in New York a fortnight to give formal evidence before the judges and then I visited Von der Goltz to say good-bye before returning to England.

"I know I am safe now", he said. "I have helped the Americans a lot and they will protect me. Now I want to tell you something. Do you know why you lost me that night on the sand hills?"

I was surprised that he knew that I had followed him. I did not answer, just shook my head.

"I knew that you were following me", he said. "I got the submarine commander to drop me on the Kentish Coast, and I returned to London. I expected arrest at any moment but I dare not leave my papers."

"Ah!" I broke out, "Then there were papers! But we did not find them!"

## Most Devilish Meal

His eyes twinkled mischievously. "Oh, yes—there were papers, my friend. I was in a sweat to destroy them. There was no fire in my bedroom and in any case burnt paper looks suspicious. So what do you think I did?"

"What?" I asked. "I ate the whole of my documents!" he laughed. "Yes, it was the most devilish meal I ever tackled and it gave me the most terrible indigestion—but that indigestion saved my life! If you had found what I ate, nothing would have saved me from the firing squad!"

(TO BE CONTINUED ON SUNDAY NEXT.)

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### My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Our President, Dadi Parvati T. Gidwani and I have been going round the local children's schools during the last week. We have visited the New Era School, the Fellowship School, and the Pupils' Own School. Everywhere the workers welcomed us cheerily, and took the trouble of showing us round and explaining to us carefully the system and various activities of their schools. For this we must thank them heartily.

It would take so much space to describe fully what we saw in each and every school. All I could sum up and say is that everywhere they are doing their "labour of love" to the full satisfaction of their own selves and therefore also to every one else's. We wish them the best of luck in their undertakings and hope the children brought up in these "Homes" would be far better and far superior in every sense than what we are at present.

May I request them all to send us, if possible, the attempts—essays, letters, stories, verses, drawings, sketches, etc., done by the children of their schools. We will only be too glad to give them a place here. Sometimes they could even send us the reports of their activities and the snapshots of their children at work and play: all these will give us a pleasure to publish.

I hope some elderly workers have felt interested in our Children's Association. We left our information leaflets at all these places, and await hearing from them how they would help this movement? It would be very good, certainly, if some teachers took the responsibility of taking some children with themselves to the forthcoming Children's Gathering. It would be very good also, if some works of children are lent to us or sent to them for the exhibition to be held there at that time. I will be very happy and thankful to learn the ideas and suggestions about this our work from the heads of these and other schools.

\* \* \* \*

### MONEY

(By AUDREY C. HAYDEN)

When my little girl was still a baby we had a neighbour with a four-year-old boy whose name was Robbie. He was so naughty in the stores that more than one of the nearby merchants had actually asked his mother not to deal with them. Robbie helped himself to fruit, tipped over piles of produce, or annoyed a customer every time he went to the store. He was spanked, scolded and often yanked around by one arm as the mother walked from counter to counter. As I happened to shop at the same time she did, I saw this performance day after day, and it worried me. There was another child who came into the stores frequently. This one regularly sent up a wail for "cokies," but as soon as he was satisfied he behaved as well as any one could wish. Considering the matter with reference to my own child, I didn't like his

mother's method any better than that used by Robbie's mother. To begin with, eating between meals is acceptedly bad for the digestion. Then think of the undesirable habits and attitudes the boy was forming.

So I began to study the situation. "Why are children naughty in a store?" I asked. That led me to question myself further: "Do you like to market?" "Yes, I do." "Well, why do you?" The answer was simple, "Because as I shop I plan meals and compare prices." "What is there in a grocery store for a very little

for an apple. I agreed but said we would have to go home for some of her pennies. We made a special trip, and she gave the man her pennies by herself and was given the apple in a bag to carry home. What a day that was for my little daughter! She was so delighted to do her own shopping and to pay the store-keeper, herself. A dozen times that day she tried to coax me or her daddy to "go store." The next day she asked for pennies before we went to the store. For the first week or so I let her have all she wanted from her little bank but now she knows that she has a limited supply and is beginning to understand that I have, also. She knows, too, that pennies can be saved until you have enough to buy three of anything so you can share with Mother and Daddy. And I feel that we have a sound foundation for the future. Besides this, she behaves exceptionally well in any store and helps me at the grocery by suggesting items for dinner. She is interested in shopping, so of course we have no reason for unpleasant scenes.

\* \* \* \*

BUNNIE, THE BOLD.  
"When I get big," announced

made them seem different somehow.

"I could chase a Black Rabbit, for practice," thought Bill, and the very next evening, when all the rabbits came out to feed, Bill suddenly rushed at Minnie, the youngest of the Black Rabbit family, crying: "Shoe! Be off!" Poor little Minnie simply flew back to her burrow, so after that Bill used to chase her every evening.

"I'm Bunnie, the Bold, I am," he said to himself. "Everyone's afraid of me!"

One day the Rabbit children had a half holiday from school.

"We'll have a picnic in the woods," said Bill's mother. She packed up some lettuce sandwiches, and other nice things, and away they went.

After lunch they played games until they were tired; then they sat down to rest until it was time to go.

But Bill crept off by himself; he had seen the Black Rabbit family setting off for a picnic, too, and he thought it a splendid chance for Bunnie, the Bold.

He ran through the wood until he saw Minnie by herself. Then he gave chase.

Away they went, in and out among the trees, on and on and on, until suddenly Bill tripped and fell. When he picked himself up, Minnie had disappeared.

"Goodness!" he exclaimed, "I've chased Minnie Black Rabbit right off the earth. I—I don't think I meant to be quite such a Bunnie the Bold as all that!"

He felt a little anxious. "I think I'll go back to mother," he said to himself.

### A LOST BUNNIE

But which was the way? Bill suddenly realized that he did not know. He ran down one path, then another.

"I think I'm lost," he whispered to himself. "But of course I'm not afraid, because I'm Bunnie, the Bold." And he tried to say several Ha! Ha's only they didn't sound very Ha! Ha-ish, somehow.

He set off down another path, and then, turning a corner, he came suddenly upon—Minnie. She looked such a very little Black Rabbit, in such a very big green wood, that Bill began to wish very much that he had not chased her.

He crept up close to her.

"Minnie," he said softly, "Minnie, don't run away, I won't chase you, truly, Minnie, do you happen to know the way home?"

Minnie looked up with a start. "Oh, Bill," she cried, "are you lost too?"

Bill Rabbit nodded. Then he took her paw in his.

"It's all right, Minnie," he said. "I'll find you. I'll find both of us. Come, on."

Together they set off through the wood. It was getting a little dark, but Bill said firmly, "It's quite all right, Minnie." And when whispery and creaky noises came, he thought to himself, "I'm Bunnie the Bold, I am"—and then he didn't mind.

At last, when it was almost dark, they came out on the dear old Common.

"I'll take you home first, Minnie," said Bill. But just then they saw Mrs. Black Rabbit and Bill's mother coming toward them.

"We've been lost," Bill explained, "but it was all my fault. And I'll never chase Minnie or anyone again, I promise!"

"Not even foxes?" laughed big brother Henry, who had joined them.

"Not anyone," Bill repeated firmly. "It's not bold at all—chasing people. It's much braver finding them. I'm going to be Bunnie, the Bold—Finder and Friend—I am!"

\* \* \* \*

### POEMS TO ENJOY.

This little family are going out for T  
They are as nice a family as ever you did C  
The father's hair is powdered, and arranged in a Q



**IF YOU CAN LEAD TWO OR THREE RABBITS TO POSITIONS WHERE THEY CAN ESCAPE THE CLAWS OF THE VICIOUS LION YOU WILL WIN THIS MAZE GAME. START ONCE FROM EACH RABBIT AND TRACE ON THE LINES, WHEN THEY FORK GO EITHER WAY YOU WISH.**

child except fascinating jars, cans and boxes which he is forbidden to touch?" I saw that my problem was to think up some scheme to make my little girl understand shopping.

As the first step, when she was two and a half years old, I gave her a penny bank, and every few days at first, and then at longer intervals, I gave her pennies and showed her how to put them in. It was a great game. Then, when she was three years old I took her to the grocer's for the first time, at an hour when he wasn't busy, and, holding her hand, went around the store selecting a few foods that she knew, talking about them to her. When I had the things I needed, I lifted her to the counter so she could see me pay the man all in pennies. Pennies meant something to her. She had seen them many times and had played a game with them. Here was a new game: Give pennies to the man and he will give you spinach and oranges and eggs.

We had played this new game for several months, when one day, while we were at store, she asked

Bill Rabbit, "I'm not going to be a timid little runaway thing like the others. I'm going to be Bunnie, the Bold, I am!"

Mrs. Rabbit smiled. "Are you, indeed?" she said.

"And what will you do then?" "Do?" repeated Bill. "I shall—I shall—I shall 'chase foxes!' That's what I shall do!"

"A lot of foxes you'll chase, Clever," laughed his big brother Henry. "Just you wait and see."

"Yes, and you wait and see, too," answered Bill.

"I'd chase a small fox now," he said as he ran out to play. "I will be Bunnie, the Bold, so there!" And he cocked his ears as fiercely as he could, and practised saying, "Ha! Ha!" to himself in a very deep voice.

"I'd chase a small fox now," he said, "only there aren't any." But there were the Black Rabbits.

### THE BLACK RABBIT FAMILY.

The Black Rabbits were strangers who had only just come to live on the Common where Bill Rabbit lived. No one knew much about them, except that they were black, while all the other rabbits were brown, and that



The mother's hair is twisted and that is powdered 2  
Little daughter Ellen is dressed in white PK  
Whereas her sister Mary resembles a Blue J  
They are all as happy as happiness can B  
To think they are invited-out-for-T.  
The name of this nice family—leave the guess for U  
But just suggest the surname might begin with W.  
**FLYING IN THE NIGHT.**  
In the lonely night-time  
When I am safe in bed,  
Little birds go flying  
In the darkness overhead.  
Loyally they follow  
Their gallant leader's cry,  
With brave little wings  
Across a trackless sky.  
The Northland they are leaving  
Smiles with summer's mien.  
Still the leaves are dancing,  
Still the grass is green.  
O wise little birds!  
How did they know  
That soon the green-leaved branches  
Would be white with ice and snow?

How did they know  
That a thousand miles away  
A lovely land lay shining  
In a long, golden day?  
I marvel at their wisdom,  
And the courage of their flight.  
God keep the little wings  
That go flying in the night!

#### \* \* \* \* \*

#### SIAMESE TWINS' RACE.

This is a mixed race.  
The boys and girls are tied together, back to back, around their waists.

They stand at the starting line with the girls facing the finish.  
The course is 25 yards long.

At the starting signal they race to the finish line, the girls running forward and the boys backward.

The boys should travel with their feet separated to avoid walking on the heels of the girls. Progress is rather uncertain and the players sometimes find themselves overturned along the course.

#### \* \* \* \* \*

#### A GOOD TRICK.

This trick will mystify your pals and may puzzle you, too. It is simple to make and perform.

Make a small hole in the centre of a match-stick, from which you have cut the brown tip. Push one prong of a hairpin through this hole, so that the stick swivels fairly easily, and the apparatus is complete!

To perform the trick hold the two prongs of the hairpin firmly in the left hand and give the free end of the match a sharp flip downward with one finger. The stick will apparently go right through the hairpin! Another flip upward will bring it back again in the most mysterious manner.

#### \* \* \* \* \*

#### - WHAT THE BOY WROTE.

Several boys had been to a party and afterwards they were asked to write down what they did. One of the boys put on a piece of paper

I 80  
and everyone was much puzzled to know what it meant. The boy persisted in saying that what he had written was quite sensible. Can you make any sense of it?

What the boy wrote meant: "I ate next to nothing" (8 next to 0).

#### \* \* \* \* \*

#### HOW TO KEEP SUPPLE.

"If we want to keep fit and strong we must use our joints and muscles as much as possible. Unfortunately many children are so stiff they do not get the most out of their movements.

Here is a jolly little exercise that will help to make you more supple and, if it is practised often, will strengthen the body and keep it nice and shapely. It is a great favourite with dancers. Lie on the ground keeping your arms straight, at the same time drawing the head well down between the arms.

Now raise one leg as high as

possible, bending the knee, and pressing the head back, as if trying to touch the foot with the head. In fact, those who are very supple can get the foot and head quite close together.

This movement should be repeated several times, bringing the knee up to the head before raising it, first with one leg, then with the other.

#### \* \* \* \* \*

#### "WHOSE FEET?"

From various old magazines, newspapers, and catalogues cut out the pictures of twenty-four people. Then cut off their feet. Number the pictures up to twenty-

shops stock?

You will laugh merrily, I am sure.

#### \* \* \* \* \*

#### PRIZE COMPETITION.

I was delighted with the success of the blots competition which brought in many hundreds of excellent pictures. I wish it were possible to reproduce one or two of the cleverest designs, but unfortunately that would not be possible so I can only congratulate all those who took part and assure those who did not gain prizes that their pictures were admired only a little less than those sent in by the prize winners. The

others at a time.

He managed to get them all across safely without the goat having an opportunity of eating the cabbages or the wolf of injuring the goat. How did he do it?

Please send your solutions, toys and girls studying upto Matric, so as to reach us within a fortnight. There is no entry fee or coupon to be sent along with it, but you should not forget to mention your age and class. Children of one household or friends of the same vicinity or school many by all means send their entries all together in one cover.

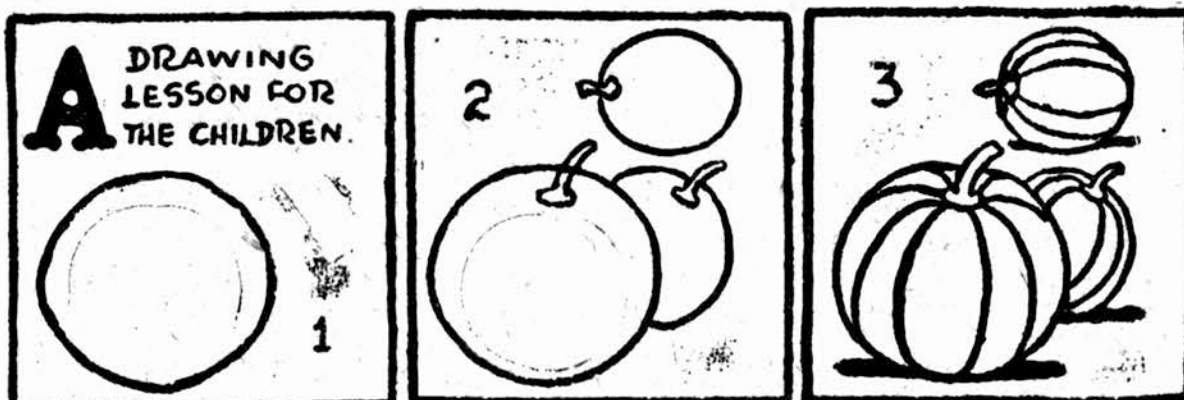
#### \* \* \* \* \*

#### WHO WILL JOIN?

It is a pleasure to see that now the interest of children in this their Corner and the Association is growing from more to more every day. Some children have actually got ready to go to the annual gathering to be held during the ensuing Easter holidays at Hyderabad (Sind). Please let others also, who would like to join the Association or go to the gathering, communicate with us as soon as possible, enclosing sufficient postage stamps only for the reply.

All Good Wishes from  
Your loving,  
Dada

Address all communications to:  
Dada—"Gullistan,"  
Khar-Bombay.



four, and the feet from twenty-four onwards, in any order.

Provide each guest with a piece of paper numbered up to twenty-four, and invite each to put down against each the number of the feet belonging to them. The winner is the first one to bring the correct list to you.

Let some one then ask him to repeat: If a shipshape ship shop stocks six shipshape shop-soiled ships would six shipshape ship

best entries were sent in by Sis. Kunti Pradhan and Bro. Krishna Mukerjee, who will get Re. One each.

This time I am asking you to solve a very easy puzzle which almost all of you must already be asking each other in your homes:

A ferryman had to carry across a river, a wolf, a goat, and a basket of cabbages. His boat was so small, however, that besides himself he could only take one of the

## A NEW HOPE

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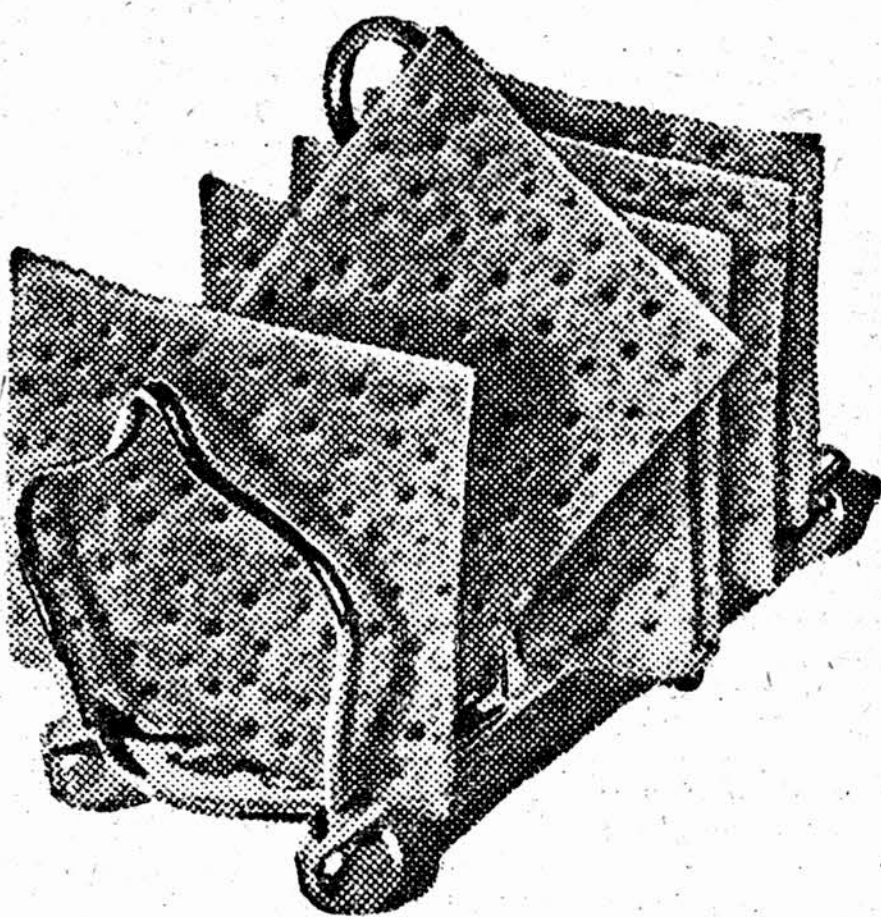
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# LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A Chinese was charged with having in his possession, and also conducting, games of chance.

"Now, Ah Sin," said the magistrate, "what have you to say in answer to the charge brought against you?"

"Dat me no play games of chance," said the little man. "Cards are all marked and dice are loaded. Me win every time. No chance at all."

"I say, Bill," said his wife, "let's go to the theatre. I hear they're putting on a new show to-night."

"All right," he agreed. "I ain't never been to a first night before."

They dressed hurriedly in their best clothes and set out.

Arriving outside the theatre, Bill stopped and stared at the floodlit posters.

"Here, Emma," he said, rather sharply. "I thought you said it was a new show starting to-night? Why, this thing's been going on for nearly a fortnight!"

"What d'yer mean?" she asked him.

"Well, look at that poster," said Bill. "Doesn't it say 'Shakespeare's Great Play Twelfth Night'?"

"Any complaints?" asked the orderly officer, looking in at the men's mess.

"Yes, sir," said a young private. "The bread's wrong."

"What's the matter with it?" asked the officer.

"It contradicts the laws of gravity, sir," explained the man. "It's as heavy as lead, but it won't go down."

"Let me give you a word of advice, old chap," said Freeman, at the Christmas Eve ball. "It's not safe to dance with that little blonde over there. Her husband's got a title."

The headstrong youth sniffed contemptuously.

"Titles don't mean a thing to me," he replied.

"Oh, don't they?" replied his friend. "Well, this one's a boxing title."

"John, I can't wait until Christmas to tell you what I'm going to give you. I've bought you the loveliest necklace to wear with my new frock, and a bracelet to match. What are you giving me?"

"How would you like a dinner jacket and a box of cigars?"

"Mother," said Freddy, coming into the kitchen. "I'm not going to play with that Johnny Brown any more. He's a naughty boy."

"My dear little man," said mother proudly, "and what has Johnny been doing?"

"He laughed when another boy picked up our cat by its tail," explained Freddy.

"Who was this other boy?" mother asked.

"Me," said Freddy.

The host and his guest had been talking for hours—at least, the host thought it must have been hours, and he decided to end things right away.

"Would you like to sample something Scotch?" he whispered, bending forward. "The real thing—before we go to bed?"

"Would I?" returned the other, and his face lit up. "You bet I would."

"Right," said his host, and called in his housekeeper.

"Jane," he said, "bring in that pot of Dundee marmalade and a plate of biscuits."

The officer of the day entered the guard-room and found it empty except for a private, who, stripped to his shirt and trousers, was smoking a pipe.

"Where's the sergeant of the guard?" demanded the officer, angrily.

"Gone across to the non-coms' mess to have a drink, sir," replied the private.

"And the sentries?"

"In the canteen, sir."

"Then, confound it, what are you doing here?"

"Me, sir?" was the reply. "I'm the prisoner."

On a plantation a certain workman loved ease and fishing. When he wasn't fishing he was loafing. One night there was heavy rain, and the next morning all the low places on the plantation were flooded two feet deep. Passing the workman's cabin, the owner found his man seated in an easy chair fishing in a puddle of muddy water.

"Here, Henry, you old fool," said the owner, "what are you doing?"

"Boss," said Henry, "I'm fishin'."

"Well, don't you know there are on fish there?"

"Yes, I knows that. But this 'ere place is so handy!"

"The tightest corner I was ever in," said the sailor, "was in the South Seas. I had stripped and jumped overboard for a swim, when a shark made for me. I took out my jack-knife, opened it, and dived. Coming up, I stabbed the shark underneath in several places until it floated away, dead as a door-nail."

"But," said a listener, "if you were stripped, how could you find a knife?"

"Garn!" was the sailor's withering retort; "it isn't a yarn you want. What you want is a bloomin' argument."

Solly had swallowed the three penny-piece out of the Christmas pudding, and his agitated father rushed to the telephone and shouted to the doctor: "Oi—Oi, doctor, you must come quick. My son has swallowed a three penny-piece."

"Oh," said the doctor; "how old?"

"Eighteen ninety."

"Darling," a mother reproved her daughter, "you were awfully late last night. I'm afraid I'm dreadfully old-fashioned, but I should like to know where you go."

"Certainly, mummie. I dined with—oh, well, you don't know him—and we went to several places I don't suppose you've been to, and finished at a queer little club—I forget its name, but it's in a cellar somewhere in town. It's all right, isn't it, mummie?"

"Of course, darling. It's only that I just like to know."

"My luck's dead out lately. First, I lost a pot of money in a deal; then I had my car stolen; now my boy's broken his leg. How's that for a run of bad luck?"

"Not as bad as mine. Listen. I bought a suit with two pairs of trousers and three days later burned a hole in the coat!"

Joe (after his fourth glass): "... And my Great Dane is so big that when he rests his head on my knee I have to use a telescope to see if his tail is wagging!"

Jim (who has had five glasses): "... And mine is so huge that a woman came to look over his kennel as she mistook it for a council house!"

"Darling," he declared, "you are the most beautiful woman in the world!"

"But," objected the darling, "that's exactly what you told Mary Smith." For a moment he was nonplussed; then his wits asserted themselves.

"Oh, that's all right," he retorted, easily. "Mary knows what an awful liar I am."

Sam, walking in the woods late one afternoon, was surprised by a wild-cat which proceeded to chase him to the top limbs of a large oak on the edge of a deep canyon.

The wild-cat had soon forced him perilously near the decaying end of a long limb extending beyond the edge of the precipice. Sam decided it was time to remonstrate.

"Wilecat," he said, impressively, "wilecat, if yo' make me go one inch furdah, yo' is gwine to have to jump a long ways fo' yo' suppah!"

Hurried Late Arrival (in railway carriage):

"Do you mind if I smoke, sir?"

Peppery Colonel: "Damme, sir! No, sir! Burst into flames if you like."

At the school examination the inspector put questions at random to the scholars. Among the latter was a red-headed lad who, on being asked how many days there are in a year, replied, "Seven."

When the tittering of the rest of the class had subsided, the inspector remarked, "I said a year, not a week. Now try again. How many days are there in a year?"

The lad appeared nonplussed for a moment, and then ejaculated, "Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday. If there are others I've never heard of them."

A youth, about fifteen years of age, entered a grocer's shop.

"Give me a bag of flour," he ordered, in the heavy baritone voice he was just beginning to acquire.

The assistant turned to the shelves, when the young man thought of something else.

"And a tin of treacle," he added, in a shrill falsetto voice.

"One at a time," said the assistant. "I can't wait on both of you at once."

A famous scientist, who was small of stature, was being introduced to some men at his Club.

One very tall man, who fancied himself as a wit, was endeavouring to be funny at the other people's expense.

"Ah," he said, patronizingly, bending down as if he had a trouble to see the small scientist, "I have often heard of you, but I've never seen you before."

"Indeed!" flashed the other, promptly. "Well, sir, I've often seen you, but I've never heard of you."

Goldberg was strolling down the street when he noticed what he thought was the familiar figure of a friend. Quickening his steps, he came up to the man and slapped him heartily on the back. To his amazement and confusion he then saw that he had greeted an utter stranger.

"Oh, I beg your pardon," he said, apologetically. "I thought you were an old friend of mine, Levy by name."

The stranger recovered his wind and replied with considerable heat: "And supposing I were Levy, do you have to hit me so hard?"

"What do you care," retorted Goldberg, "how hard I hit Levy?"

The firm of Golomon and O'Gullivan had plots for sale in a newly-planned suburban district. O'Gullivan—young, enthusiastic, Irish—was writing the advertisement, national eloquence flowing from his pen. He urged impending purchasers to seize the passing moment.

"Napoleon," he wrote, "not only met opportunity; he created it!"

Mr. Golomon read this line in the advertisement slowly and carefully.

"This fellow Napoleon," he said: "vat's the use of advertising him with our money?"

The scene is a bus stop outside a large works. A bus draws up and from amidst the scrummage a woman's voice is heard to exclaim, "I always thought it was women first."

Diminutive engineer, who is finding it a hard job to slip in: "Whit; dae ye think this is, missus, a shipwreck?"

A teacher who asked a pupil to define the word "nonsense" received the following highly imaginative reply:—"Nonsense is when an elephant is hanging over a cliff with its tail tied to a daisy."

"What a change! The old lane replaced by a wide road, and there, Henry, just where we used to meet when courting, they've actually placed a traffic signal."

"I wish that red light had been showing then, Maria!"

"Good morning!" said the canvasser. "I have here a simple gadget to prevent doors from slamming—"

"Not this door, thank you."

The only nephew was arduously engaged in showing his rural but wealthy aunt "the sights." A musical comedy was on the programme for one of the evenings and the young man took his aunt.

No sooner had the curtain gone up than she grasped her nephew's arm and hurried him out into the street.

"What bad management," she said, indignantly, "to let the curtain be raised before those poor girls were dressed!"

Teacher was instructing the infant class in the story of Lot's flight, and said:—

"Lot was warned to take his wife and daughter and flee out of the city, which was about to be destroyed. Lot and his wife got safely away. Now, has any child a question to ask?"

Tommy: "Please, teacher, what happened to the flea?"

The Mall was sanded. The crowd, three or four deep, was restrained by an imposing force of police. At intervals cars with Court officials in full uniform rolled by. Vendors of programmes cried their wares.

And an elderly woman said to her escort, "My dear, I think they must be coming this way."

An outsize woman, dressed in her new coat for the first time, surveyed herself in the glass with evident satisfaction. Seeing her, you would have said she was easily pleased.

"Such a nice young man in the shop!" she told her friend, Mrs. Green. "Said as 'ow it might have been made for me. Then 'e said anything would suit me, on account of my contour."

"Contour?" echoed Mrs. Green, vaguely. "Well, it's lucky you've got that, whatever it is, yer figure bein' nothing to speak of, dearie."

A man was being overhauled by his doctor. At the end of it, the doctor said: "There must be something radically wrong with your system: I'll have to find out what it is."

"Well," replied the patient, breezily, "it can't be too bad. I backed three winners last Saturday."

Angus was visited by a friend who found him in the act of putting a ten-shilling note through a small hole in the floor.

"What are you doing that for?" inquired the visitor. "Have you gone mad or turned miser?"

"Neither," smiled Angus. "I dropped a shilling down there—and it was hardly worth while taking the floor up just for that."

"I observe, sir, that you have a vacancy for a respectable, well-spoken boy."

"Oh, yes, but it was filled yesterday."

"Then why don't you take the bloomin' card out of the blinkin' window?"

Mother: "I hope my little boy has been as good as gold all day."

Nurse: "No. He went off the gold standard about teatime."

An old Scottish farmer was constantly pressed by a local insurance agent to insure his house against fire. To all these entreaties the old man turned a deaf ear, and always replied to the other's cajolings by saying, "Na, na; ma hoose is no' gaun on fire, man."

But the unexpected happened one night, and the villagers were amazed and amused at seeing the old fellow running up and down the street, and shouting, "Whaur's that insurance man noo? Whaur's that insurance chap? It's terrible ye can never get a body when ye're needin' him!"



## ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MAIL ROBBERY

One Person In Khaki Uniform Arrested

FARIDPUR, Mar. 9. Information has been received here of a daring attempt to commit a mail robbery, which took place last night on a running train between Faridpur and Shivarampur stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway.

It is alleged that two young persons wearing khaki uniforms entered the mail van and inflicted dagger wounds on the mail guard and then decamped leaving a pair of old shoes and a leather case for dagger.

It is reported on identification by the mail guard, one person was subsequently arrested. Later information shows that the miscreants did not succeed in laying hands on any valuable parcel or insured cover.

Details are lacking.—United Press.

## BHOPAL SEARCHES AND ARRESTS

Four Employees Of Urdu Weekly To Answer Charge Of Sedition

BHOPAL, Mar. 9.

In connection with the publication of the "Subah-Vatan", an Urdu weekly from the Bhopal State, in defiance of the State Press Ordinance, the Bhopal State police raided the offices of the "Anjuman Khud-dame-Vatan", the "Subha-Vatan" and the "Alvi Press" and searched the places for a long time and removed a large quantity of paper from these places.

After the searches were over, the police arrested four employees of the "Subha-Vatan" and escorted them to the Bhopal Central Jail where they are detained under Section 118 (sedition) of the Bhopal Penal Code.

These searches and arrests have created a mild sensation in the State, and it is said that it is the first case of the sedition in the annals of the State.—United Press.

## NO TRIAL FOR INTERNEES

Govt. Expound Their Policy In Bihar Council

PATNA, (By Mail).

That it was not expedient to bring the internees for trial before courts, for, it would probably have been dangerous for the Government witnesses to depose in these trials, was the reply given by Mr. R.E. Russell to a question by Mr. Godvaris Mirsa in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council.

As regards the specific acts done by the internees, Mr. Russell stated that detenu Ramdinode Singh was the principal revolutionary organiser in the province. He had been for the last 8 years or more in closest contact with persons who committed most of the principal political dacoities. Seven of his associates in these crimes had been either hanged or imprisoned for long terms. His principal lieutenant and co-villager Ram-dani Singh had been hanged for murder in a dacoity case. Baikuntha Sukul, another associate who was connected with revolutionaries had been hanged for the murder of an approver in one of these cases. Jogendra Sukkul had been transported for life for committing dacoities. Chaddrika Singh had been imprisoned for seven years. Ram Binode Singh himself had been imprisoned in one case for harbouring absconders in a dacoity case. He had been declared as a member of criminal tribe in connection with these dacoities and interned for his revolutionary activities.—United Press.

## Local Bodies Must Take Up Village Uplift Work

L.-S.-G. Institute Should Give Lead In The Matter.

The Triennial General Meeting of the Local Self-Government Institute, Bombay was held in the Corporation Hall on Saturday evening, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister for Local-Self Government presiding. About 250 delegates from different parts of the Presidency attended the meeting.

The president in the course of his speech observed "Local Self-Government, at least in this Presidency, is a real thing and local bodies enjoy an immense measure of independence and initiative of action."

### RECRUIT ONLY TRAINED STAFF.

Referring to the recruitment of staff into the local bodies the speaker remarked: "The efficiency of every concern and particularly of democratic institutions, must depend to a very large degree on the trained staff as much as on the honorary public workers. It is, therefore, an essential thing that local bodies should recruit only trained staff. I would impress on all local bodies to give preference to the students turned out by the Institute in making appointments."

### FOR VILLAGE UPLIFT.

Concluding the minister said that the institute should give a

lead to the local bodies in the Presidency in the matter of village uplift movement and village panchayats and appealed to such of the local bodies as had not yet become members of the Institute to do so immediately and thereby increase the financial and moral strength of the Institute.

Several delegates, most of them M.L.C.s, criticised the working of Local Self-Government Act in the Presidency in general and the powers vested in the Commissioner in particular.

The speakers of the day included Messrs. D. Patel, S. T. Chikadi, Sardar Bhimbhai Naik, M. H. Ghazdar, Sidhwa, Govardhandasji Morarji.

### "APPLE OF DISCORD."

Mr. Mavlanekar (Ahmedabad) said that the Municipal Act in the presidency was based on a distrust of the capacity of Indians. Communal electorate was an apple of discord thrown before peaceful citizens who had known nothing about it previously. The speaker failed to understand how there could be special interests to different communities about common item of a city like water supply, lighting and so on.

The open session was adjourned till to-day (Sunday) afternoon.

## Preparing For Doaba Political Conference

JULLUNDUR, Mar. 8.

Brisk preparations are being made for the Doaba Political Conference which will be held at Carhshankar (Hoshiarpur District) in the last week of March with a view to discuss the present economic and political situation and exploring avenues of earning livelihood for the unemployed. Sjt. Sehjpai, a prominent Con-

gress worker of the Doaba visited Jullundur a few days ago and discussed with the local workers, the question of forming a Reception Committee and enrolment of members etc.—United Press.

Malik Mohd Din, M.L.C., was unanimously elected, president of the Lahore New Municipal Committee this evening and Lala Sitaram elected senior vice-president.

## DECREE AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE

Civil Disobedience Echo In Bengal

TAMLUK, March 8.

Babu Santosh Kumar Neogy, Munsiff, has passed decree to the extent of Rs. 192-1-0 against the Secretary of State for India in the Civil Suit filed by one Tamradvaja Maity of village Bhawanpur.

The 'plaint' claiming Rs. 389 and odd, 'inter alia' stated that during the Civil Disobedience movement, Tamradvaja was served with a notice for acting as special police officer. Having not acted as such, a warrant of arrest was issued and on his absconding the movables of the whole 'ej-mali' family including that of his brother Hansadvaja and aunt Sreemati Digambari were attached on February 5, 1933. Subsequently on December 12, 1933 the plaintiff was arrested and fined Rs. 50 in realisation of which several of the above movables were sold.

Afterwards the plaintiff served a notice under section 80, C. P. Code on the District Magistrate for illegal attachment and for damages. After the service of the notice several movables are returned to the plaintiff. But the others mainly the paddy with straw were rotten in the rains. The plaintiff having not received the straw and paddy worth more than Rs. 280 or so the police sold them and credited Rs. 6 in the Treasury.

The defence was that the articles were returned and those which the plaintiff did not accept, were sold and credited to the Treasury.—United Press.

## For The Best In Gramophones

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## COMMENTS

# CRITICAL and CYNICAL

By N. J.

Diogenes seems to be back in his tub, Mr. Editor, and I, therefore, seek the hospitality of your columns to air my comments critical, cynical and neither, till the philosopher emerges again out of his quaint retreat.

## NUBITY IN ART AND DRESS!

That reminds me of the discussion on 'The Nude in Art,' which you had initiated in your columns. What has been the upshot of it all? I wonder—I have vainly scanned your pages for your valedictory peroration and the final notice of closure.

This summing-up business can be pursued in a manner which is delightfully vague and impartially unfair all round. I have always envied presidents and editors. There is the supreme privilege of being publicly soporiferous, and profoundly supercilious, and theirs is always the last shot! If any unruly member of the audience tries to question the judgment 'ex cathedra' he can always be silenced with the magic formula: "The meeting is now dissolved," or "The discussion is now closed."

I do not profess to be an art critic and thus trespass upon the domain of Shriyut Kanaiyalal. But I have always held that Nudity bids fair to be the epidermal bond, the common meeting-ground between East and West. I do not mean so in the biological sense, for I must curb my desire of improving upon Jean Jacques Rousseau and declaring "All persons are born naked; everywhere they find themselves in clothes!" Nor do I want to belie Rudyard Kipling's prophecy,

"Oh! East is East and West is West

"And never the twain shall meet."

What I simply mean to say is, that sartorially the East and West shake hands so to say.

## THE 'NECK-SCARF' MOTIF

I am an occasional reader of Western Ladies' Journals and Fashion Notes, Mr. Editor (though I would hate to confess so publicly!) and amidst all that bewildering plethora of latest modes, models and manners, (which being a mere man I can never hope properly to comprehend) I find that the 'Neck-scarf Ideal' is slowly but surely gaining ground. 'Back to Nature' is the motto and 'Abbreviation' is the method. For my unsophisticated readers I may explain that the ideal aims at clothing a member of the feminine species within that rather flowing piece of linen or silk which suffices for the adornment of the masculine neck of the true 100 per cent artist in Chelsea and Montparnasse. This is rather crudely put no doubt, (with apologies to Artists) but I may as well complete the picture by suggesting that the rubber lining will probably go to protect the dainty feet of Eve!

## INDIAN RAGS AND TATTERS

Thus far the Occidental. And now look at our Indian sisters. Come with me to some village—for real India is purely rural—and I shall show you that our women too, have their abbreviated outlook and their

sartorial short-comings (in the literal sense!)...Look at them!

The rustic belle does not flaunt her airy habiliments into your blinking eyes. She is not afraid of your questions. She is not desirous of your admiring gaze! She passes on with complete 'sang froid,' utterly indifferent, almost happy in her heritage of rags and tatters—thanks to the fatalism generated through generations of utter poverty and emasculation.

But check me, Sir, I am becoming simultaneously super-cynical and hyper-critical. Blowing hot and cold at the same time is the privilege of the Devil alone, as good old Aesop has warned us. And so to 'fresh fields and pastures new.'

## JENNY, LEELEA AND MAMMA

"Veni, vidi, vici!" Across the continent has Jenny come, seen and conquered. This was her first venture in the Western India Tennis Tournament, and she has vanquished everything before her.

She deserves all laurels and so does our game little Leela, too. She is a plucky fighter and 'never say die' is her motto. She actually won the first set and had it not been for the unfortunate accident which considerably handicapped her, she would have probably triumphed over her Calcutta rival. Altogether it was an exhilarating display of Tennis court-craft, the like of which has rarely been seen in Bombay.

A question I have often asked myself is, why is Leela always bound to her mother's apron-strings in the Women's Doubles? It is fine for the 'mere' to be so active at her age, it is finer still for the 'fille' to show her filial affection on this wise. But do mother and daughter make an ideal combination? is the question. Age is a sore drag upon youth, at any rate in sport. Why should not Leela then take a more youthful partner and thus be enabled to give of her best? And whilst one is at it, one might as well express the hope that Miss Row and Miss Sandison should be sent as India's representatives to Wimbledon.

## HOME INTERNMENT FOR BENGALI GIRLS

## NARIA (FARIDPUR), March 9

Following the recent orders promulgated by the District Magistrate of Faridpur asking the Hindu Bhadrals of Lonsing and Chakdha villages to report the arrival and departure of their relatives between the ages 15 and 45, the officer in charge of the Naria Police Station served orders of home-internment on the daughter, and niece of Sgt. Bhushan Mallik on the unmarried daughter of Sgt. Upendra Chandra Banerjee of Lonsing and on the sons of Sgt. Narendra Chandra Choudhury of Chakdha.—United Press.

The District Magistrate of Faridpur also paid a visit to the Lonsing High School and stressed the necessity of introducing the 'Block System' in the village.—United Press.

## International Tennis

## YUGO-SLAVIA WINS BOTH SINGLES

## Charanjiva And Krishnaswamy's Delightful Display In Doubles

The International Tennis Matches between India and Yugo-Slavia attracted a fairly large crowd at the Queen's Road Courts on Saturday. As was expected Yugo-Slavia won both the matches in singles. But in doubles India had the better of the game. Falling light deprived them of a well-deserved victory, as the contest had to be left undecided.

## PUNCEC BEAT SOHAN LAL

The first match was between Puncec and Sohan Lal stand first in the ranking lists of their respective countries. Although the initial set saw some brilliant tennis in which plenty of long rallies were produced, Puncec bagged it at no expense. In the second set, Sohan Lal playing at the top of his form, secured a lead of 4 games to 2. But the Yugo-Slavian leader did not allow this deficit on his account to last long. He hooked the next three in succession and actually led at 40-15 in his own service. Sohan Lal made a wonderful rally at this juncture and wrested the game and set from his opponent without yielding further loss. The Yugo-Slavian led all the way in the final set and despite the Indian's strenuous efforts collared it at the tenth game.

## BOBB GOES DOWN TO PALADA

The meeting of the second-rankers of Yugo-Slavia and India produced better tennis than the earlier match. Both the players brought all their skill and wit into play in consequence of which there was a perpetual tug of war between the two versatile exponents of the game. But the greater speed and accuracy of Palada told in the end. Bobb commenced the game in the toping way, notching the first two games. After Puncec drew level, he led again at 3-2. The Yugo-Slavian did not look back after that until he registered the set in his favour. In the second set, the rivals travelled together unto the eighth game. Bobb tried hard to snatch away the equaliser. But the Yugo-Slavian was adamant.

## BEST DOUBLES OF THE SEASON

Undoubtedly the best match of the season was the one between

Charanjiva and Krishnaswamy and Puncec and Kukuljevic. While the Indian pair attacked with all the warmth and zeal they could command, the Yugo-Slavians exhibited wonderful tenacity and resourcefulness and fought every inch of the way. Therefore from beginning to end it was one long bunch of thrills and excitements. For overhead smashes, volleys from close quarters, uncanny placings from inconceivable angles and points there were little to close. Service was equally the strong points of all the parties in the debate. There was however no doubt that the Indians played the more attractive and spectacular game. Having won the first set at 9-7, they failed to collar the next even though fifteen games were called. The last three or four games were played practically in darkness. The decision to play this match over again to-day in place of the other, is sure to be welcomed by all.

## The Results

## SINGLES

F. Puncec (Yugo-Slavia) beat Sohan Lal (India) 6-0, 5-7, 6-4.  
J. Palada (Yugo-Slavia) beat E. V. Bobb (India) 6-3, 6-4.

## DOUBLES

J. Charanjiva and N. Krishnaswamy (India) vs. F. Puncec and F. Kukuljevic (Yugo-Slavia) 9-7, 7-5.

## To-day's Matches

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS:  
4-15 P.M.

F. Puncec (Yugo-Slavia) vs. E. V. Bobb (India) followed by J. Palada (Yugo-Slavia) vs. S. A. Ajim (India); followed by J. Charanjiva and N. Krishnaswamy (India) vs. Puncec and Kukuljevic.

## RUGBY

## INTERNATIONAL

## Ireland Beat Wales

LONDON, March 9.

At Belfast in the Rugby International Match, Ireland beat Wales by nine points to three.—Reuter's Special.

## PUNJAB POLITICAL CONFERENCE

## Deputation Of Influential Workers To Tour Province

LAHORE, Mar. 8.

The Publicity Secretary to the Punjab Political Conference writes:—

As already announced preparations for holding the Punjab Political Conference have commenced in right earnest. A deputation of influential workers will shortly tour in the province. Besides, this, Mrs. Naidu is coming to the Punjab within a few days. She has promised to spend a fortnight in the Punjab and will visit different cities in connection with the forthcoming conference.

Besides, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Patel and Dr. Khan Sahib and many prominent M.L.A.'s have also promised to attend the conference.

The District Congress Committees are requested to send in the names of their delegates to the Secretary of the Reception Committee by the 24th March.—United Press.

## TOO LATE TO CONSIDER THEM

## Assam Council On J. P. C. Report And Govt. Of India Bill

SHILLONG, Mar. 9.

When Mr. Laine, the Finance Member moved the consideration of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report and the Government of India Bill at to-day's sitting of the Assam Council, Mr. Rohini Choudhuri moved an amendment that the report and the Bill should not be taken into consideration by the House as it was too late now to consider them.

Mr. Choudhuri's amendment was carried by the House amidst applause from the Opposition benches.

The Council then was prorogued till June next.—United Press.



# Fight For All-India Championship

The spacious stands which surrounded the playing pitch were practically empty when the Bombay team came out to face the Northern India attack. Jai, who was lucky again in winning the toss, sent in Hindlekar and F. Kapadia to open the innings.

There was great disappointment when it became known that G. Richards was not playing owing to a nasty eye injury sustained at the nets during practice. H. Vajifdar replaced the burly gas company bowler, this being the only change in the team.

The scoring commenced as soon as Puri, the N.I. fast bowler, opened from the Bori Bunder end. Five runs were scored in his first over, one being a leg-bye which travelled to the screen and the other a "no ball."

F. Kapadia had a narrow escape off the same bowler whose fast ones were rising very awkwardly. Hindlekar, who failed to break his duck fell a victim to Syeed Ahmed who had him caught by Muzafar Beg at second slip. (16-1-0).

## Merchant's Sixer

Merchant joined Kapadia and sent the first ball he received from Mubarakali to the leg boundary. A beautiful glance to leg by Kapadia off the fast bowler saw 20 signalled on the board. Mubarakali was hooked for a six by Merchant, and a similar stroke for a single brought Bombay's total to 30.

Sayed Ahmed again came on this time from the Bori Bunder end, in favour of Puri. He bowled a maiden to Merchant.

Kapadia had a life when Holdsworth failed to hold a difficult catch in the slips, Mubarakali was the bowler to suffer. He was given yet another life in the next over when Mubarakali missed him in the slips off Sayeed Ahmed. But in the same over Abell snapped him up behind the stumps. Kapadia was at the wickets for exactly an hour for his 17 which included one boundary (39-2-17). "Vijay" is missed.

Wadkar was the next man in. Merchant nicely hooked Mubarakali for a four, and in repeating the same stroke, gave a tame catch to Amir Elahi at square leg (43-3-18). Merchant gave promise of his first innings stand against the Western India States, until his merry career was cut short by a rather rash stroke.

Jai, who came in at the fall of the third wicket, opened his account with a single. Wadkar was dropped in the slips by Muzafar Beg off Mubarakali. Baqa Jilani was put on to bowl from the Bori Bunder end in place of Syeed Ahmed and he sent over a maiden to Jai. In his next over Jai cut Jilani for a single and the half century was hoisted after 80 minutes play.

## Jai Gets Life

The Bombay skipper who was playing a cautious game had a narrow share when he was dropped in the slips by Muzafar Beg off Jilani. Puri was then given another turn with the leather from the Gymkhana end. The batsmen were very quiet and runs were hard to get except for occasional singles. Puri was taken off in favour of Amir Elahi after he had sent down only two overs. Jai hit the slow right arm for a four and two and in the next over cut Jilani for another four bringing the total to 70.

Abell made a double change, replacing Jilani with Syeed Ahmed and Amir Elahi with Mubarakali. Jai hit three successive boundaries off Syeed Ahmed sending 80 on the board. Facing Mubarakali he again opened out and drove him for two more boundaries.

## Bombay Players' Recovery After Bad Start

### Losing 3 For 43 They Make 263 For 8, Jai Contributing 41

#### Mubarakali Captures 3 And Sayeed Ahmed 2 Wkts.

*The Final Match of the Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship between Bombay and Northern India commenced on Saturday at the Esplanade before a thin crowd.*

*Jai who skippered the Bombay team, won the toss and sent in Hindlekar and F. Kapadia to open the innings.*

*The local team made a disastrous start and three wickets fell for 43 runs.*

*Jai then came to his side's rescue and with Wadkar carried the total to 97 at lunch interval.*

*When play was resumed after lunch, the Bombay team suffered another collapse. Jai, Vajifdar, Wadkar and Havewalla being dismissed for the addition of 65 runs.*

*The Northern India bowlers displayed great form, but the home team's tail helped to carry the score to 263 for 8 wickets.*

## THE TEAMS

### BOMBAY

D. D. HINDLEKAR  
F. KAPADIA  
V. MERCHANT  
L. P. JAI (Capt.)  
K. N. DIVEKAR  
H. VAJIFDAR  
P. CHURRY  
R. R. WADKAR  
D. R. HAVEWALLA  
H. N. CONTRACTOR  
D. S. TALPADE  
BHAGWANDAS (12th Man)  
UMPIRES:—Messrs. J. Birstwistle & Vali Ahmed.

### NORTHERN INDIA

G. ABELL  
R. L. HOLDSWORTH  
MUBARAKALI  
SAYEED AHMED  
BAQA JILANI  
DR. VISWANATH  
D. R. PURI  
AMIR ELAHI  
AGA RAZA  
MUZAFAR BEG  
FIDAH SHAH  
HUMAYUM (12th Man)

The team then adjourned for lunch when the score stood at 3 for 97, Jai not out 41, Wadkar not out 7.

## PLAY AFTER LUNCH

When play was resumed after lunch, Puri who was in charge of the attack from the Bori Bunder end, bowled a maiden to Wadkar. Mubarakali who was in charge of the attack from the Gymkhana end, clean bowled Jai with his second delivery, before the Bombay skipper had added anything to his lunch interval score of 41. Mubarakali, who bowls medium fast, damaged the middle stump with the ball which beat Jai, and the umpire had to call for a new stump. Jai played a patient innings for his 41 which included 8 hits to the boundary.

Havewalla, the Parsi left-hander was the next man in. He drove the fast bowler for a straight four, hoisting Bombay first century on the board. Wadkar steered Mubarakali through the slips and in trying to steal a third was run out. The ball was returned smartly to Abell who in turn returned it to Mubarakali who shattered the wickets (109-5-9).

## Havewalla Hits Out

Vajifdar went in at the fall of the fifth wicket. Havewalla lifted Mubarakali for a four and followed it up by driving Puri for another four, sending 120 on the board.

Syed Ahmed took over from Puri and met with hard luck when Mubarakali dropped Havewalla in the slips off the last ball of his over. Havewalla's score stood at 20 when he was given this life.

Havewalla was given another life when he had scored 23. He skied a ball from Mubarakali and



Abell, the Captain of the Northern India Team.

Puri failed to hold an easy catch. Vajifdar broke his duck with a single and soon afterwards drove Sayeed Ahmed straight to the screen for his first four.

## Brilliant Catch

Amir Elahi who came on to bowl in place of Mubarakali gave away 7 runs in his first over. Havewalla swiped his first delivery to leg for four, but soon after when facing Sayeed Ahmed he gave a difficult chance in the slips and Baqa Jilani brought off a splendid catch, rolling over in the act of doing so (148-6-30). Havewalla who contributed a useful 30 was very uncomfortable when facing fast ones from Puri. He hit 4 times to the boundary. Chury, the next man in pulled Amir Elahi for four and 150 was sig-

nalled on the board. Runs were coming in very slowly and play was dull. Mubarakali who was again brought on replacing Amir Elahi met with immediate success. Vajifdar sneaked a rising ball into the safe hands of Abell behind the stumps (162-7-21).

Vajifdar's 21 included 2 hits to the boundary. Contractor went out to join Chury.

Chury was given a life when he was dropped by Holdsworth, Mubarakali being the bowler to suffer. Chury had only 8 to his credit. Puri who relieved Syeed Ahmed was keeping a good length but his balls were rising awkwardly. Abell took him off after he had sent down 3 overs, in favour of Amir Elahi, who bowled a maiden to Chury. Both Chury and Contractor were taking no risks and play was very dull, runs coming only in singles and twos. When 190 went up on the board the teams adjourned for tea, Chury 22 not out and Contractor 13 not out.

## PLAY AFTER TEA

Chury facing Mubarakali scored a single off his first delivery. Baqa Jilani bowled for the first time after lunch. It appears he strained his shoulder joint, before lunch and Abell gave him a long rest. Chury sent him twice to the ropes in his first over and the second century went up on the board at 4-30 p.m.

Abell made a double change in the attack bringing in Syeed Ahmed in place of Mubarakali and Puri in place of Jilani, who only bowled one over. Contractor scooped Puri through the slips for 4 and another 4 by Chury to leg brought the score to 210. A beautiful glance off Syeed Ahmed reached the ropes and Chury followed it up with a square-cut to the boundary, which gave him his individual 50, collected in 70 minutes. Chury and Contractor were now well set especially the former, and Abell trying to break up the partnership brought on Muzafar Beg in place of Syeed Ahmed. He at once met with success. Chury returning a soft catch to the new bowler. (233-8-58). Chury's 58 was so far the highest individual score for his side and at his stay of 85 minutes hit 7 times to the ropes.

Divekar who joined Contractor broke his duck with a single off Muzafar Beg. Mubarakali, who was bearing the grunt of the attack, was again called on to bowl from the Bori Bunder end, relieving Puri.

Fida Hussein was given the backer for the first time and Divekar hit two successive boundaries and a two off him. Altogether he gave away 15 runs in his first over. Muzafar bowled the last over when stumps were drawn for the day at 5-15 p.m.. Contractor and Divekar both not out with 23 and 21 respectively.

## BOMBAY 1st Innings

|                                             |    |
|---------------------------------------------|----|
| D. D. Hindlekar c Muzafar Beg, b Mubarakali | 0  |
| F. Kapadia c Abell, b Syeed Ahmed           | 17 |
| V. M. Merchant c Amir Elahi b Mubarakali    | 19 |
| R. R. Wadkar run out                        | 9  |
| L. P. Jai (Capt.), b Mubarakali             | 41 |
| D. R. Havewalla c B. Jilani b Syeed Ahmed   | 30 |
| H. Vajifdar c Abell, b Mubarakali           | 21 |
| P. J. Chury c and b Muzafar Beg             | 58 |
| H. N. Contractor (batting)                  | 23 |
| Divekar (batting)                           | 21 |
| Extras                                      | 26 |

Total (for 8 wickets) 263  
Fall of wickets:—1/15, 2/39, 3/233, 4/97, 5/109, 6/148, 7/162, and



# Vijayakumar II Breaks Record For 2 Miles

A large crowd witnessed yesterday's racing which was well above the average in interest. Four well-backed winners were to the fore, and backers could not have had a bad day.

Marrable, the popular Australian lightweight showed a welcome return to form and was astride three winners on whom he displayed good judgment.

Most of the races were easily won, notably Vijayakumar's smashing victory in the Northumberland Plate and Abdul Malik's remarkable performance in the concluding event. Fast timings were recorded and Vijayakumar II bettered Salior's Knot's time for 2-miles by 1-2/5second.

The Kolhapur establishment has cause to be proud of the son of Winalot who can stay until the cows come home.

He had Corey, Bucentaur and several others beaten to a frazzle at the end of a very fast run of two miles.

Abdul Malik came near to equaling the record for ten furlongs jointly held by Hilaluzzaman and Arab Queen.

Himat won the Houghton Plate in fine style from the well-favoured Aura and is due for promotion.

Arthur at forlorn odds and Another Delight at a short price were the respective winners of the two divisions of the Foxhill Plate.

Lookman only just held Mabrook in the Bandra Plate, giving Selby a long looked for success.

Tetford had little difficulty in disposing of Vignette Belle of York and five others in the Breeders Plate.

## PUNTER WINS RS. 4,515 ON DOUBLE.

The Daily Double on Sheriyar and Another Delight returned Rs. 197 for win.

There was no winner for the Daily Treble and the sum of Rs. 4,075 has been carried forward to Wednesday's meeting.

One lucky punter who invested Rs. 10 on the Arthur-Phare double received Rs. 4,515 for his circum-spection.

## THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE.

Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

(To be ridden by licensed boys without whips or spurs).

Mr. Mahmood Jassim's EEDA,

8-0, Mahomed Khan ..... 1

Mr. J. A. Wadia's HAVANA,

8-6, Mustapha Jamshir ..... 2

Mr. Jassim Hamadi's ZOHAL,

7-8, Jadhav ..... 3

Mr. K. Ardeshir's HOMER, 7-8,

Bella Bellai ..... 4

Time: 1 min. 36 2/5 secs.

Won by neck, 1/2 length. 1 1/2

length.

Favourite: Havana.

First tote paid Rs. 46 for win,

and Rs. 19, Rs. 19 and Rs. 62 for

places.

Not Run:—Hilarity 8-6, Forat

8-4 and Sunshine 7-8.

Winner trained by Mahomed

Talib.

## THE BREEERS PLATE.—Dis-

tance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winne Rs. 700; second Rs.

700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap

for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Mr. K. Malkani's TETFORI,

8-0, Davison ..... 1

Maharaj Mansingh of Jas-

wantgarh's VIGNETTE 9-4.

Northmore ..... 2

Mr. P. B. Avasia's BELLE OF

YORK, 7-11, Stokes ..... 3

## Marrable Scores Treble In Fine Style At Mahaluxmi

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

Mr. E. S. Godfrey's POETRY,

7-10, Graham ..... 4

Time: 1 min. 56 2/5 secs.

Won by 1-1/2 lengths. 2

lengths, 1-1/2 lengths.

Favourite: Vignette.

First tote paid Rs. 97 for win,

and Rs. 26, Rs. 16 and Rs. 24

for places.

Winner trained by O. Randall.

## THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE.

Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs.

500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in

Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

Penalties—Winners after 31st Oc-

tober, 1933, of a race or races of

the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or

over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of

the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or

over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14

hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoys's

SHERIYAR, 7-8, (carried

7-9) Marrable ..... 1

Mr. K. N. Multani's NAHAB,

8-6, Burn ..... 2

The Rani Saheb of Miraj Jur's

OUTLOOK, 7-11 Devison ..... 3

Mr. Abdul Wahid's THE DUKE

8-0, Mahomedali ..... 4

Time:—1m. 35 seconds.

Won by 1/2 L. Hd. 2-1/2 L.

1st Tote Paid: Rs. 139 for win;

Rs. 32; Rs. 16; and Rs. 22 for

places.

Winner Trained by Mahmood

Talib.

Favourite:—Nahab.

Not run:—Amritsar (8.7), Sun

Rose (8.6), Arab King (8.0) and

Desert Prince (7.11).

## THE BANDRA PLATE.—Distance

about 1 1/2 miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs.

500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in

Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

Penalties—Winners after 31st Oc-

tober, 1933, of a race or races of

the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or

over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of

the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or

over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14

hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's

LOOKMAN, 8-1, Selby ..... 1

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's MABROOK,

6-13, Graham ..... 2

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's

ALMAS, 6-13 Stokes ..... 3

Mr. H. S. Rustomjee's ALAD-

DIN, 8-1, Whittle ..... 4

Time: 2 min. 55-1/5 secs.

Won by short head, 2-1/2

lengths, 4 lengths.

Favourite Lookman.

First tote paid Rs. 41 for win,

and Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18

for places.

Not Run: Isfan 9-8, Bill Agil

8-10 and Arab King 7-9

Winner trained by Sved Saleh.

## THE FOXHILL PLATE. Div I.

Distance 7 furlongs

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs.

700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap

for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Kelso's ARTHUR 9-0 Marr-

able ..... 1

Mr. Mr. Dhalla's MADGE MEE

8-4 Brace ..... 2

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's

BETTY BOOP 8-8 Burn ..... 3

Mrs. R. H. Tucker's PERRIER

8-5 Northmore ..... 4

Not run:—Hill Note; Uptojinks

and Quick Image.

Won by 2 lengths, head, 1-1/2

lengths.

Time:—1min. 25-3/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 175 for win,

Rs. 31; Rs. 18 and Rs. 17 for

places.

Winner trained by R. Bence.

## THE FOXHILL PLATE Div II

Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs.

700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap

for Horses in Class IV

Miss J. I. Gathrie's ANOTHER

DELIGHT 8-4 Burn ..... 1

Mr. E. S. Godfrey's CLAIRETTE

8-7 Selby ..... 2

Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M.

Dhalla's ORATORIO 8-13

Spackman ..... 3

Miss Lilavati Bhosle's LEICES-

TER LADY 8-0 Whiteside ... 4

All ran.

Won by head, short-head and

short-head.

Time:—1min 26-2/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 34 for win,

Rs. 18; Rs. 21 and Rs. 25 for

places.

Winner trained by N. E. Ray-

mond.

## THE MARCH PLATE.—Distance

1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs.

1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap

for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Kelso's PHARE 8-12 Marr-

able ..... 1

Capt. J. Crawford's CURFEW

III 8-2 Whiteside ..... 2

Messrs. M. C. Patel and A. M.

Irani's LAST ADVENTURE 8-0

Devison ..... 3

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's

GRAND RAJA 8-3 Whittle ..... 4

Not run:—Misty Dawn and Rim-

mon.

Won by 1 length 1-1/2 length,

2 lengths.

Time:—1min. 52-2/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 258 for win,

Rs. 54, Rs. 31 and Rs. 53 for

places.

Winner trained by R. Bence.

## THE HOUGHTON PLATE.—Dis-

tance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs.

1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap

for Horses in Class III.

Mr. R. K. F. Singh's HIMAT 9-1

Burn ..... 1

Mr. Eve's AURA 8-5 Brace

..... 2

Mr. V. Rosenthal and Major C.

B. Farrar's MICHETTE 8-10

Selby ..... 3

Mr. M. Wemyss's ROLL UP 8-7

Harding ..... 4

Not run:—Eve; Picaro and Ash-

varaj.

Won by 1 length; 1 length and

1-1/2 lengths.

Time:—1min. 12-1/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 63 for win,

Rs. 21, Rs. 16 and Rs. 29 for plac-

es.

Winner trained by E. S. God-

frey.

## THE NORTHUMBERLAND

PLATE.—Distance 2 miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for all Horses.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's

VIJAY KUMAR II 8-13 Whit-

tle ..... 1

Maharaj Madan Singh's CORCY

9-2 C. Hoyt ..... 2

Mrs. L. Musry's BUCENTAUR

9-0 Blyth ..... 3

Mr. P. B. Avasia's SABRINO 9-7

Burn ..... 4

All ran.

First tote pad Rs. 102 for win,

Rs. 32, Rs. 26 and Rs. 22 for

places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powal.

## THE BASSEIN PLATE.—Dis-

tance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs.

1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap

for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. K. Ardeshir's ABDUL MA-

LIK 8-8 Davison ..... 1

Mr. F. Sorabji's NO LIMIT 7-0

Whiteside ..... 2

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's

ACE OF HEARTS 7-5 cd. 7-6

Whittle ..... 3

Mr. D. D. Chawan's BUSHBOOS

8-9 Spackman ..... 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 37 for win,

Rs. 20, Rs. 34 and Rs. 44 for plac-



# Sport Jottings ♦ ♦ Roads To Progress From Here ♦ ♦ In Indian Tennis And There ♦ ♦

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

## A GREAT FEAST OF TENNIS

For over a month Bombay has been treated to a sumptuous feast of tennis almost unparalleled in its history. It is true we have seen higher class of tennis and more memorable fights in the past than the last tournaments produced. But the fact remains that rarely has Bombay gathered together the best elements in the country along with a first rate Tourist Team. The assembly of players of the stamp of Bobb, Sohan Lal, Krishnaswamy, Krishna Prasad, Charanjiva, Arzun, Ranbir Singh, Rachappa and Brooke Edwards among men and Miss Jenny Sandison, Miss Leela Row, Miss Olive Stebbing and Miss Woodbridge among women, would by themselves create a high pitch of enthusiasm among fans in the city. The presence of the Yugo-Slavians, Franjo Puncce, Joseph Pallada and Franjo Kukuljevic, literally carried the city by storm.

## YUGO-SLAVIANS' SPLENDID RECORD.

As far as singles are concerned, the Yugo-Slavians won all the way. No where in India did they lower their colours. In Doubles, both the pairs Puncce and Pallada, and Kukuljevic and Schaffer were defeated once or twice, only to be retrieved by the first or the second pair. As a result, they carried away all the championships in the country, whether in the men's Singles or Doubles, in which they took part. All glory to them for their splendid achievements. But there is nothing in these defeats for which Indians need feel ashamed or disheartened. On the other hand there is plenty of evidence for which they may feel encouraged and even proud.

## DIFFICULTIES IN INDIAN'S WAY

While discussing the merits and achievements of our Yugo-Slavian visitors, it must be remembered that they practically live in the game. They have taken it up almost as a mission in life in which they receive plenty of encouragement and support from their country. In India a player is left to his own resources to attain what he or she can. As it is, the game is a very expensive one, its requisites costing a lot of money. Then few has the advantage of a Court on which he could play as much as he likes. There is no assistance of an experienced coach anywhere. For the purpose of gaining experience, training and proper temperament, one has to play in many tourna-

ments at home and abroad, which few can afford.

## BEGIN THE GAME EARLY

In Europe, America, Australia and Japan, they start Tennis from their school days under the guidance of an experienced coach. By beginning early in life, they attain the highest standard by the time they are twenty or so and retire from "serious tennis" before they are thirty, unless they take it as a profession. It will surprise many to learn that most of the world champions beginning from Gerald Patterson and "Bill" Tilden to Jack Crawford and Fred Perry, won their title before they were twenty-five. And Rene La Coste, Sydney Wood and Ellsworth Vines gained it when they were 19, 20 and 21 respectively.

## NEED FOR PROPER FACILITIES

For Indians to attain that class and rank, they should be given the chance to begin early under proper guidance. Promising players should be given all facilities for practice on special Courts with new balls. Courts in general are badly done up in this country and few players get the chance of playing with new balls. This is, of course, due to want of funds. But their play suffers all the same. Then they must be helped to participate in as many tournaments as possible, so that they may become used to variety of play, and conditions and gain experience thereby. Unless we go on measuring our strength from time to time and stage to stage, it is impossible to reach the highest standard. So, despite defeats and failures, our players should be sent out to foreign lands and foreign players invited here for their education.

## PURELY TENNIS CLUB WANTED

In my previous articles on the subject, I have dwelt at some length as to how this can be done. The All-India and the Provincial Lawn Tennis Associations and the Universities can render some assistance in these respects. The latter have taken a step in the right direction by instituting University and Inter-Universities' Championships Tournament. Now they should pay more attention towards the removal of the other defects. The Provincial Associations should try to establish or encourage and assist the establishment of purely Tennis Clubs like the Calcutta South Club, in different parts of the country, so that Tennis may have the best of attention.

## DEMARCATO SENIOR AND JUNIOR TOURNAMENTS

Then there should be junior championships in which senior or first-rate players should not be allowed to compete. Similarly, in first-class Tournaments, "mere" amateurs should not be allowed to take themselves for massacre. In Bombay we have now four "tour-rabbits" should not be allowed to any such restriction. It is for the authorities to make a clear demarcation between them.

## A REAL ALL-INDIA TOURNAMENT

There is now an absolute need for the revival of the Inter-Provincial Tournament. The present All-India Tournament of Allahabad has little justification to claim that title, since all the provincial champions rarely compete in it. Arrangements should,

therefore be made by the provincial associations to send up their champions to compete for the All-India titles. But to make these tournaments successful, they should be held at places which would produce good financial results. I hope the authorities will consider these points seriously and do the needful. Some time ago, we had heard that the A. I. L. T. A. had arranged with the Prince of Cutch for his coach, the French Professional, Ramillon, to give some coaching lessons to our players in different parts of India. I do not know what became of that.

## WHAT ABOUT TRAINING OF UMPIRES?

While watching the matches in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis and Western India Championships Tournament, I noticed several of the important players committing breaches of the footfault rule in a most flagrant manner. Generally they escaped their penalties either through the ignorance or timidity of the Umpires. For the proper supervision of the games and training of the players, it is imperative that there should be trained Umpires. The local association may well take up this question with profit to all concerned. Incidentally it is worthy of mention that during the Western India Tournament, a lady player of note, Mrs. D. Johnstone, volunteered to umpire one of the matches in women's Singles and she did it with remarkable success.

## REMARKABLE CHANGES IN COSTUMES.

Before I conclude, I should refer to the changes in costume which have been adopted by well-known players. Barring a few conservatives, most of the ladies have now adopted the short shirt, while Leela Row, Row, Jenny Sandison and Mrs. Johnstone were seen in shorts. Mrs. T. G. Pocha, on the other hand, preferred to dress like men, in trousers and shirt with a Solar Hat on. Among the men there were a few in shorts, Pitt supplying the conservative touch in his usual heavy flannels. It is however clear that people in this country have begun to adopt costumes suitable to its climatic conditions.

## CAMPBELL HOPES TO DO 300 M.P.H.

Will Stay At Daytona Till March 20 To Take Advantage Of Spring Tides

(Special Cable)

DAYTONA, March 8. Sir Malcolm Campbell has acceded to the request of the city officials to remain until late March to take advantage of the spring tides which are highest on March 20. He has not yet abandoned hopes of attaining a speed of 300 miles per hour.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri arrived in Akola on Friday from Amraoti. Many members of the local bar and bench and the president of the municipality, were present at the station to receive him. He will address a public meeting in the evening and will be entertained to a dinner party at the Akola Boat Club.

## WILL TARRANT SUCCEED?

Control Board Favourably Considering Request For Aussies' Team

## CONDITIONS FOR ACCEPTANCE

(Special Cable)

MELBOURNE, Mar. 8.

The Board of Control is reconsidering Tarrant's request, which is now likely to be granted provided that there are no official tests, and the team does not include players required for the South African tour or the next seasons of the Sheffield Shield matches.

The following have accepted invitations subject to the Board's approval: Ryder, Ironmonger, J. Ellis, H. Alexander, Allsopp, Kippax, Macartney, H. Love, Hendry, Nitscheke, Ron. Oxenham, while Ponsford and Woodful (the latter as Captain) will go, if they can get away from business.

## STADIUM FOR BANGALORE

BANGALORE, March 9.

A proposal to construct a big stadium in the city is before the City Municipality.

The special Sub-Committee appointed by the Municipality to go into this question have recommended construction of a Stadium to accommodate 30,000 people at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs, on the open grounds between the City and the Cantonment area.

If the proposal materialises, it is likely that Bangalore will be selected as the venue for the All-India Olympic Tournaments.—United Press.

## Bangalore Muslim Team Suspended

BANGALORE, March 9.

The Mysore Foot Ball Association have debarred the "Bangalore Muslims" from entering any of the recognised tournaments for a period of three months and Mr. Khadarall, a prominent player of the team has been suspended.—United Press

Hundreds have taken Advantage of

## REDUCED PRICES

You should not miss it

Prices of admission:  
Rs. 8, 5/12, 3/6, 2/4 &  
Gallery at Rs. 1/2

## THE EXCELSIOR RUSSIAN BALLET COMPANY

Programme No. 3.

To-day at 6 p.m.

To-morrow 9-30 p.m.

Tuesday 6 & 9-30 p.m.

"THE MAGIC FLUTE"

"SYLPHIDES"

"PROMENADE"

DIVERTISSEMENTS

Change of Programme

From Wednesday, 13th

## ZANZIBAR PARROT LOST

Prize of Rs. 125

A Zanzibar Parrot has flown away near Charni Road Station. Any one who returns the lost bird will be paid a prize of Rs. 125 by the undersigned.

SIYAXSHAW COWASJI  
ADENWALA.

Chowpatti, Opp. Railway  
Foot Bridge, Adenwala  
Buildings.



## MONEY MARKET

### Exchange Quotations

Bombay, March 9

#### B. C. RATE—

T T D D 1/6 1/32

#### LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 Mar  
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 April  
Banks selling T T 1/6 May  
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32 Ready  
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32 March  
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 March-April

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 May  
NEW YORK B. C. RATE—  
T T 280 1/4 p.c. nominal  
Banks selling T T 278 1/4 nominal  
Banks buying T T 276 nominal

#### PARIS—

Banks selling D D 537  
Banks buying D D 547

#### AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 52 1/8

#### JAVA—

Banks selling D D 52

#### JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 73 3/8  
Banks buying T T 73

#### HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 135 1/4

#### SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 107 1/4

#### SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156 1/2

#### BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 86 3/4

#### CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.78 7/8 8th instant

Shanghai/London 1/7 5/16 9th instant

Japan/London 1/2 5/32 9th instant

Java/London 6.97 9th instant

London/Paris 71.65 8th instant

London/Belgium 20.24 8th instant

London/Switzerland 14.54 8th instant

London/Italy 56.62 8th instant

London/Berlin 11.73 8th instant

London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 8th instant

London/New York 4.78 3/8 8th instant

London/Amsterdam 6.98 8th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £7-8-10 7th instant £7-8-3 1/2

8th instant

Silver London Ready 27 1/4 7th instant

27 8th instant

Silver London Forward 27 3/8 7th

instant 27 1/8 8th instant

Silver New York Ready 58 3/4 7th

instant 59 8th instant

London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent

7th instant 5/8 per cent 8th instant

London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent

7th instant 3/4 per cent 8th instant

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 1/2 per cent

3 mos 2 3/4 per cent.

6 mos 2 1/4 per cent.

Tone: Easy.

## CHILD BURIED ALIVE

### Police Arrest Father On Charge Of Attempted Murder

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, March 9.

On a charge of attempt to murder his newly-born babe, Manchhu Bhikhari, a sweeper of Shirgaon village (in the Umbergaon Peta), has been arrested by the Thana District police.

It is alleged that the arrested man buried alive his newly-born child, and left the place all the while thinking that it was dead. However, the muffled cries of the babe later attracted the attention of a passer-by, who rescued the child and reported the matter to the police.

## BAR-BENDER CONVICTED

### Gets Over 4 Years' R. I. And Fined Rs. 200 For House-Breaking In City

The mystery surrounding 15 cases of house-breaking and theft of property valued at Rs. 25,000 on an aggregate extending over a period of three years, in all of which the 'modus operandi' was bar bending and boring holes in doors was revealed on Friday when Usman Rajakhan, aged about 25, was convicted by Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate and sentenced to an aggregate period of 4 years he was dropped by Holdsworth, and 12 days rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, in default to suffer imprisonment for one year.

Accused had five previous convictions.

Property valued at Rs. 16,054 were recovered by the police.

From November 1934 till the middle of January 1935 a series of house-breaking cases, in all of which the 'modus operandi' was the drilling of holes in doors and bar bending were reported and the Crime Branch of the C. I. D. began investigations.

Many of the cases in question were under the jurisdiction of the Pydhowni police.

#### Girgaon Theft.

Of all the cases theft in Athavle Shahade and Coy., Girgaon on January 12 last was notable. On 12th night the accused is alleged to have bent the bars of the rear window of the shop, broke open the doors of the shop by drilling holes in it and were recovered by the police. stole cloth and jewellery worth Rs. 19,654.

The accused was arrested on 18th January by Inspectors Solomon and Mahankali of the C. I. D. in the Mazgaon Court, where he was present in connection with a case against him.

Most of the property was recovered at the room of the accused in Masjid Gulli, off Falkland Road and at the native place of the accused, Azamgad (U. P.) where he had sent by railway parcel.

Some house-breaking instruments, like saws and screw-drivers were also recovered from his room.

## "WOMAN'S DEATH MYSTERY"

### Supposed Death From Poisoning Turns Out To Be Due To Natural Cause

The City Coroner concluded on Friday, March 1, the inquest on Harnabai Bhawoo Sakhamam (10),

## DEATH DUE TO TETANUS

### Place Where Labourer Received Injury Remains Unascertained

Krishna Dhanoo, a day labourer, died, in the early hours of Saturday at the G. T. Hospital, of tetanus.

Ishwarlal Sewakial, a plumber and building contractor, giving the evidence at the inquest, stated that he employed men for the day, and that work was going on in five or six places. "Even if I had seen the dead body of a workman in the mortuary," he continued, "I could not have said that he was at my work" and added that he could not say if any one was injured at any of his works.

The witness, after he was recalled, stated that his 'mehta' managed the work and that he might know if any one was injured or not.

The Coroner then passed an order asking the witness to summon his 'mehta' and his account book on Monday.

Yessoo Dhukoo, nephew of the deceased, giving evidence, stated that about eight days ago the deceased on return from work in the evening complained that while working a stone fell on his left foot. On March 7, he became very ill and witness then removed him to the G. T. Hospital.

The City Coroner's Jury, after hearing the evidence returned the verdict: "Death due to tetanus from an injury accidentally sustained while working as a day labourer," and added a rider, "It is very unfortunate the place where the deceased was working could not be definitely ascertained."

## BAN ON YAMNUR FAIR

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published on Saturday states:—

As the water in the tanks at Yamnur, taluka Navalgund, district Dharwar, and in the villages surrounding it is quite inadequate to meet the demand of pilgrims attending the ensuing fair at Yamnur commencing on 22nd March, 1935 and as in consequence of such scarcity of water, there is danger of an outbreak of a dangerous disease, the Government of Bombay, in order to prevent such an outbreak have directed that no person shall organise the said fair at the said place and that all persons be prohibited from proceeding to the said place from 21st March, 1935 for the purpose of attending the said fair.

who died on February 18 on way to the G. T. Hospital.

At the inquest on the next day the husband of the girl in giving evidence had stated that his wife was suffering from fever, that some time later he took her to Dr. M. D. Edel Behram at the Bombay Bullion Merchants' Dispensary, and that the doctor gave her a purgative after which she had fainted on the road. He took her back to the doctor's dispensary and before removing her to the G. T. Hospital on the doctor's advice, she died.

On March 1, when the enquiry into the case was resumed the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to enlarged thymus glands leading to heart failure.

The post-mortem examination revealed the existence of "a huge persistent bi-lobed thymus gland covering 3/4th of the anterior surface of the heart". The medical officer opined that death was due to heart failure from status thymo-lymphation.

## BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 9

Following a further decline of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 237 for Broach A/M and declined to Rs. 235/12 on continued selling by option dealers. There was utter absence of any demand and prices look like sagging further. The undertone of the market was easy.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of one point but it opened easy at a loss of 3 points. The local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. Rs. 235/8  
Broach J/A. Rs. 234  
Oomra March Rs. 213/12  
Oomra May Rs. 211/4  
Bengal March Rs. 135  
Bengal May Rs. 137/4

## GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 9

Yesterday London gold prices declined 6 1/2d to £7-3 1/2 and Dollar-Sterling rate was 4.78 1/2. London-Paris Exchange closed 69 points down at 71.65. London silver prices declined 1/4d on speculative selling. New York silver was 3/8 cents up but Montreal was quiet at a loss of 35 points. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-7 5/16.

The local silver market was quiet and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was limited turnover and operators were inclined to await further developments. Gold market was quiet on realising.

|                  | Rs. a. p. |
|------------------|-----------|
| Ready silver     | 65 1 0    |
| Fagan delivery   | 72 4 0    |
| Chaitra delivery | 72 9 0    |
| Ready gold       | 36 5 6    |
| Fagan delivery   | 36 6 6    |
| Chaitra delivery | 36 7 9    |

## U. S. SILVER IMPORTS

American imports of silver for the week ended March 1st, are valued at 3,054,000 dollars, of which 2,082,000 are from England, 404,000 from Mexico, 160,000 from Canada, 127,000 from the Argentine, 18,000 from Russia, 123,000 from Peru and 50,000 from Chile. No silver was imported from Hongkong.

## COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 7th March 13,984 bales  
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 1,331,538 bales  
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 1,288,703 bales  
Increase 52,835 bales

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

### SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, March 9

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 96/4/6  
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 96/4/6  
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 108/10  
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 108/10  
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/10  
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/10

### TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109  
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 118  
5 1/2 per cent 1933 Mysore 109/8  
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/14

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941 100/12  
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/12  
4 per cent 1943 105/8  
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 116  
5 per cent 1939/44 108  
5 per cent 1940/43 109  
5 per cent 1935 101/12  
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6  
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/12

### CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES).

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/12  
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/4  
5 per cent M Deb 1959 113/8  
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125/8  
6 per cent K P T 1956 125/8  
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 107

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 96/8/6 and declined to Rs. 96/3/6 on profit-taking

## MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, March 3

March 59.50—  
May 59.45—35  
July 60.10—30

## HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 8

Broach A/M opening 242; highest 242; lowest 238 3/4; closing 239 1/2  
Broach J/A opening 235 1/2; highest 238 1/2; lowest 236 1/2; closing 237 1/4

Oomra March opening 217 1/2; highest 217 1/2; lowest 217; closing 217 1/4  
Oomra May opening 215 1/2; highest 215 1/2; lowest 214 1/4; closing 215  
Bengal March opening 137 1/4; highest 137 1/4; lowest 136 1/4; closing 136 1/4

Bengal May opening 140; highest 140; lowest 138 3/4; closing 139 3/4

Tejmandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 7

Tejmandi for Broach J/A 1935 (36-3-35) Rs. 18 1/2

Tejmandi for Broach Settlement (21-3-35) Rs. 5 1/4



# NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 16 POINTS

## Further Decline In Bullion Prices

### WHEAT AND LINSEED EASY

BOMBAY, Mar. 9.

On Saturday, crossrates fluctuated within a narrow range.  
**NEW YORK COTTON WEAK.**

New York cotton opened quiet and thereafter prices declined further on heavy liquidation and foreign selling. The closing tone was weak.

**FURTHER DECLINE IN BULLION PRICES.**

London gold and silver prices declined further to-day.

**WHEAT AND LINSEED QUIET.**

Wheat and linseed were quiet in the absence of any buying orders.

**LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED.**

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was easy.

### COTTON

#### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

| (May 1935.)       |       |
|-------------------|-------|
| New York, Mar. 9. |       |
| Previous closing  | 12.28 |
| To-day's opening  | 12.27 |
| Difference        | -.01  |
| To-day's closing  | 12.12 |
| Difference        | -.16  |

#### LIVERPOOL COTTON

| (May 1935.)        |      |
|--------------------|------|
| Liverpool, Mar. 9. |      |
| Previous closing   | 6.84 |
| To-day's opening   | 6.81 |
| Difference         | -.03 |
| To-day's closing   | 6.80 |
| Difference         | -.04 |

#### BROACH EXPECTATION

|           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| April-May | Rs. 233 |
|-----------|---------|

#### NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar. 9.  
Cotton developed considerable weakness to-day owing to the general lack of confidence which together with existing uncertainties regarding the Government's policies on the new crop and prevailing monetary conditions had a very restrictive effect on trading. Disappointment felt at the delay in the administration's intentions has resulted in tired long liquidation coupled with foreign selling.

Trading in May commenced at 12.27 is 1 point lower than the previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and foreign selling and the price further eased to 12.25. At this stage renewed liquidation and selling set in and prices began to sag with May touching 12.18 but the decline attracted some trade calling and the market rallied to 12.22 but subsequently prices sharply fell on heavy foreign selling and liquidation and may closed at 12.12 with a decline of 16 points.

#### NEW YORK COTTON

| New York, Mar. 9.                     |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| The following were the opening ranges |             |
| May (12.30/12.30)                     | 12.27/12.26 |
| July (12.36/12.36)                    | 12.32/12.32 |
| October (12.23/12.22)                 | 12.14/12.13 |

#### LIVERPOOL COTTON

| Liverpool, Mar. 9.                         |      |
|--------------------------------------------|------|
| The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m. |      |
| American March (6.92)                      | 6.87 |
| American July (6.85)                       | 6.83 |
| Egyptian March (8.54)                      | 8.51 |
| Egyptian July (8.52)                       | 8.48 |

#### BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 9.  
10.45 p.m.  
Broach cotton April-May was dealt in around Rs. 235 at night. The rates at 10.45 p.m. was Rs. 233-8 with New York closing futures 16 points down.

#### BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar. 9.  
Silver opened steady at Rs. 63/2, 72 5 and 72/11. Prices improved on some scattered buying influenced by better outlook for silver engendered by foreign news but subsequently prices began to sag under selling and with further easiness in London cables the

### EXCHANGES

#### LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

##### Latest Quotations

#### I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

| New York, Mar. 9. |          |
|-------------------|----------|
| Previous closing  | 4.78 1/2 |
| To-day's opening  | 4.77 3/4 |
| To-day's closing  | 4.77     |

#### I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

| London, Mar. 9.  |          |
|------------------|----------|
| Previous closing | 4.78 3/8 |
| To-day's opening | 4.78 1/4 |
| To-day's closing | 4.77 7/8 |
| Difference       | -.00 1/2 |

#### FRANC RATE

| London, Mar. 9.  |       |
|------------------|-------|
| Previous closing | 71.65 |
| To-day's opening | 71.68 |
| To-day's closing | 71.59 |
| Difference       | -.06  |

### LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar. 9.  
London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.78-1/4 and then slightly declined to 4.78-3/16 subsequently the rate further eased to 4.77-7/8 on continental selling. The closing rate was 4.77 7/8.  
Franc opened at 71.68 and then improved to 71.71 subsequently declining to 71.59 which was the closing rate.

#### LONDON SILVER

| London, Mar. 9.        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| The market was steady. |                  |
| Last price             | To-day's price   |
| Forward                | 27d. 28 15/16d.  |
| Spot                   | 27 1/8d 27 1/16d |

#### LONDON GOLD

| London, Mar. 9. |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Gold per ounce  | (£7-8 1/2) £7-7 5 1/2 |

#### DISCOUNTS

| London, Mar. 9.              |                   |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 3 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.)  | 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.  |
| 4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) | 5/8 to 11/16 p.c. |
| 6 months (11/16 to 3/4 p.c.) | 11/16 to 3/4 p.c. |

#### CROSS RATES

| London, Mar. 9.              |          |
|------------------------------|----------|
| 9.30 p.m.                    |          |
| London on Bombay (1-6 3/32)  | 1-6 3/32 |
| Paris on Bombay (5-40)       | 5-39 7/8 |
| New York on Bombay (35-87)   | 36-12    |
| Berlin on Bombay (0-88 1/4)  | 0-88 1/4 |
| London on Shanghai (1-7 3/4) | 1-7 3/8  |
| London on Milan (56-62)      | 56-62    |
| London on Kobe (1-2 5/32)    | 1-2 5/32 |

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar. 9.  
The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

market was subjected to renewed pressure and prices closed steady at Rs. 64/15, 72/2 and 72/7.  
Gold opened at Rs. 36/6/3, 36/6/9 and 36/8. The market was practically quiet in the absence of any important movement in the foreign exchange and after fluctuating in a narrow range closed steady at opening rates.

### COMMODITIES

#### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar. 9.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May at 59-3/8, July 61-5/8 and October 63-5/8. The market was quiet and featureless in the absence of speculative interest.

#### CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar. 9.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 69¢. Prices showed a somewhat easier tendency influenced by weakness of other markets.

#### ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Mar. 9.

Argentine linseed opened steady at about unchanged price. The market was rather inactive owing to the lack of foreign enquiry and the uncertainty of foreign exchange movements with the price closing at 11.90.

### LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar. 9.

The following were the rates at 3.30 p.m.

#### METALS

Tin (£217 1/2 buyers £219 sellers. Firm) closed.  
Lead (£210 5/16 buyers £210 3/8 sellers. Steady) closed.  
Electrolytic Copper (£81 1/2 to £81 1/2) closed.  
Glasgow Iron (£70) closed.

#### TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3/4) 0-9 3/4  
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 3/4) 1-3 3/4  
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4  
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-5) 2-5

#### JUTE

Crop March-April (£16 5/8) £16 3/4 buyers.  
Dunlop March (£19 3/4 sellers) unquoted.  
Lightning March (£18 3/4 sellers) unquoted.

#### RUBBER

Spot (6 1/8) 6 1/8 paid and value.  
April-June (6 3/8) 6 3/8 paid and sellers.

#### LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb. (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers.  
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb. (£11 3/16 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers.  
Linseed La Plata March (£9 3/16 sellers) £9 3/16 sellers.  
Groundnut Carmanand March (£14 11/16 sellers) £14 11/16 sellers.

#### BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)

| Bombay, Mar. 9.     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Rates at 9 a.m.     | Rs. 6 8 0 |
| Rates at noon       | 6 7 6     |
| Rates at 3 p.m.     | 6 7 3     |
| Rates at 5.30 p.m.  | 6 7 9     |
| Rates at 6.30 p.m.  | 6 8 6     |
| Rates at 8.30 p.m.  | 6 8 3     |
| Rates at 10.30 p.m. | 6 7 9     |

### WHEAT AND LINSEED

#### Closing Quotations

| Bombay, Mar. 9.     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Wheat May           | Rs. 4 3 3 |
| Linseed May         | 6 8 0     |
| The tone was quiet. |           |

### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Mar. 9.

General Motors (dol 28 1/2) dol 28 3/8  
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 9 5/8) unquoted  
U S Steel Common (dol 31) dol 30 7/8  
U S Steel Preference (dol 81) dol 79 1/2

Bangalore: Mr. S. Venkatapathiya, the well-known Congress leader and leading lawyer has been elected as the President of the ensuing Mysore State Lawyers' Conference to be held at Chikamagalore.—United Press

### UPWARD TREND IN DISCOUNTS

#### Cheap Money Disappearing

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, March 9.

Apart from some transference of balances between banks, the money market was practically unaffected by the excitement in foreign exchanges during the week.

Nevertheless, the cheap 1/4 per cent. money tends to disappear and most borrowers have been now paying 1/2 per cent. partly due to slightly improved demand for loans and partly due to an upward trend in discounts which were further consolidated as a result of this week's Treasury Bill allotment.

On the Foreign Exchange market to-day, movements were narrow but adverse to sterling.

### JUTE SHARES STEADY

CALCUTTA, Mar. 9.

In Jutes a fair number of transactions resulted at fully steady rates. Coals kept steady and unchanged. Teas remained dull and inactive. In Miscellaneous India General Navigation ordy maintained rates upto Rs. 119. Others were unchanged. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 101/15; 4 per cent loan 1940/70 108/9 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 109/6; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 108/4; 5 per cent U. P. Bonds 1944 110/10 small lot; 5 1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 108/4 small lot; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 101/14 small lot.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan ordy 65.  
Coals:—East Indian 18. Equitable 36/12.

Jutes:—Anglo India 533; Auckland 264/8; Bally 255/8; Barnagore 204/8; Clive 36/13; Dalhousie 425; Delta 432/8 small lot; Fort William 398; Gourepore 792; Howrah 62/13; Hukumchand 15/5; India 485; Kamarhatti 623; New Central 414/8; Reliance 82; Standard 402

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone ordy 18/10; Mirzapur electric 7/4; Muntra electric 11; Bengal Iron 4/6 Indian Iron and Steel 7/4; B. I. Corporation ordy 3/4; Bengal Paper ordy 101; Indian General Navigation ordy 119; Balrampur Sugar 21/8; New Savan Sugar 13/4; Punjab Sugar Mills ordy 315

Teas:—Hattikhira 26/4.—A. P.

### DISCHARGE NOTICES. MUST BE WITHDRAWN

#### B. B. & C. I. R. Employees' Union's Demand

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union, Dohad, was held on Thursday last when the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

This Committee strongly protests against the discharge of about 250, low-paid, employees consisting of Ashpan-rakers, Fil-cleaners and Cinder-pickers from all over the B. B. and C. I. Line and urges upon the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to withdraw the discharge notices and reinstate the men without any further delay.

#### Address To Chief Of Aundh

Under the auspices of the Granth Sampadak and Granth Prakashak Mandali an address will be presented publicly to Shrimant Pandit Pant Pratidhi, B.A., Chief Sahib of Aundh State, in appreciation of the Chief Sahib's donation of one lac of Rupees towards the publication of "Mahabharat" undertaken by the Bhandarkar Research Institute, Poona.

The function will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge at 5.30 p.m. under the Presidentship of Mr. M. R. Jaykar, Mandali's President.

The Hon. Sir Govindrao B. Pradhan, Mr. Bhaskarrao V. Jadhav, Prof. A. B. Gajendragadkar, Mr. S. M. Vard, Dr. M. C. Javale, Mr. D. S. Yande and others will speak on the occasion.



## NEW TURN IN NARIMAN CASE

### Question Of Relevancy Of Witness's Evidence To Be Referred To High Court

The question of the relevancy of the evidence tendered by the defence witness, Mr. Edward Sheehy, was argued upon once again at the Girgaum Court on Saturday when the case in which Mr. Nariman stood charged with contravention of rules under the Motor Vehicles Act, came up for hearing before the honorary magistrates, Messrs. P. P. Kapadia and Griffiths.

Mr. Nariman is charged under rule 6-II B under the Motor Vehicles Act for using his motor-car on two occasions in December last, without having its license renewed.

Arguing his case, Mr. Walker said: I think it is a waste of time to take the evidence of this witness. My submission is that Mr. Nariman is not charged under rule (7) but under rule (6) under the Motor Vehicles Act. There is no obligation upon Mr. Nariman to drive his car without registration, if he wants to test the validity of the levy of the enhanced registration fee. His whole case is based upon a misconception of the legal position.

Court: Your view is that since Mr. Nariman is charged under rule (6) no evidence should be taken with regard to rule (7).....

Mr. Walker: The fact that he is prepared to pay the original registration fee does not excuse him for driving his car without a license.

Court: When there is a breach of a rule under a penal clause is it not open to a citizen to challenge the validity of the penal clause?

Mr. Walker: I submit, it is not.

#### Point of Law

Mr. Walker then submitted that as there was a point of law arising in the hearing of the case itself, he wanted to refer this question to the High Court immediately. "Mr. Nariman's statement shows," he added, "that he is raising a lot of issues which are wholly irrelevant to this case."

Mr. Nariman, characterising the public prosecutor's application as "absolutely misconceived," contended that it was not possible to separate rule (6) and rule (7). "Rule (6) is only a by-law," he said, "and we should always see the original sections 10 and 11 of the main act."

"I can understand the anxiety of the public prosecutor to separate rule (6) from rule (7) because he knows for certain that under rule (7) the case would not stand."

#### Whole Case To High Court

"My friend wants only this single point to be referred to the High Court, but I want the whole case to go before the High Court."

Court: We do not want to stultify ourselves by referring the whole case to the High Court.

Walker: If the High Court upholds my objection and rules this evidence to be irrelevant then Your Worship will have to register a conviction. Anyway, I want your ruling on the question of the relevancy of the defence evidence.

#### No Separation

Court: we feel that in our opinion it is not necessary to refer the point raised by Mr. Walker to the High Court, because we are of the opinion that for the purposes of the charge rule No. (7) cannot be separated from rule No. (6). So far we have not heard from either side the part of the case relating to the use of fees so levied by Government,

and therefore, we keep that point open.

Walker: As Your Worship's ruling is against me, I ask for an adjournment in order to move the case in the High Court. I ask this under Section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The next hearing was adjourned to March 23.



The Mayor of Bombay gave a Garden Party to the Governor and Lady Brabourne on Friday evening. Mr. Hooseinally Rahimtoolah introducing some of the guests to Lord Brabourne.

## Relief Measures For Gujarat Peasants

### 13 M.L.Cs. Plead For Full Or Partial Remission In Note To Revenue Member

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 8

Thirteen members of the Legislative Council from Northern Division have drafted a note regarding the measures of relief to agriculturists affected by cold-wave and have submitted it to the Revenue Member of the Government of Bombay.

The note says that the relief to be given must in all cases be primarily by way of remission, whether it is of full demand or part of it. The measures of 1929 and 1934 were very inadequate and the outline of measures intended to be sanctioned by the Hon. the Revenue Member would be much more so, if due regard is paid to several facts important of them being that the crops were attached in earlier stages of growth than was the case last year that the wages of field labourers have not decreased in due proportion to fall of prices and that there are no

subsidiary home industries.

The members therefore "inter alia" suggest that all demand of current year's and past year's demands on account of effected fields should be remitted forthwith. It is further suggested that where one anna valuation comes to 4 annas and below, there should be remission of full, current year's demand as also of suspended demand of last year and where "annavari" is between 4 and 7 annas there should be remission of half the current year's revenue and of the outstanding balance due to frost. Government orders should be freely published in vernacular in all villages, and that relief works should be opened in some quarters and fresh advances of seed etc., should be made.

Lastly, the note prays that the execution of money decrees against agriculturists should also be stayed.—United Press.

## POLICE AND DACOITS EXCHANGE SHOTS

### Gangsters Retreat With One Killed

RANGOON, March 9.

Mr. T. P. Featherstone-Haugh Fforde, Assistant Superintendent of police, Zigon, Tharrawaddy District, sustained multiple gunshot wounds in the right ankle and thigh last night when he went out to apprehend a gang of ten dacoits at Gyobingauk.

It appears that acting on information that a dacoity was to be committed at the house of a Chinaman, Mr. Fforde with a police party, went to the spot. The dacoits, three of whom were armed, on seeing the party, opened fire to which the police replied.

In the course of the firing one dacoit was killed while Mr. Fforde was injured. The dacoits later retreated.

Mr. Fforde was brought to the Rangoon General Hospital in the early hours of this morning in a car and is progressing favourably.—A.P.

and therefore, we keep that point open.

Walker: As Your Worship's ruling is against me, I ask for an adjournment in order to move the case in the High Court. I ask this under Section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The next hearing was adjourned to March 23.

## CRUISER FROM MALTA

MALTA, Mar. 9.

A Cruiser Despatch was ordered to sail to-day on an east Mediterranean cruise, instead of Monday, as originally arranged.—Reuter.

## Mysore Palace For New Delhi

MYSORE, Mar. 9.

It is understood that His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has decided to have a Palace constructed at New Delhi and in this connection some engineers have been deputed to go to New Delhi to select a suitable site and submit the detailed plans.—United Press.

## NOTORIOUS DACOIT SHOT DEAD?

GWALIOR, March 9.

Inderbhanu, a notorious dacoit of Gwalior State, who had escaped from the Dholpur Central Jail and was wanted by the police for a long time, is now reported to have been shot dead at a village near Morena, in an open encounter with the lancers of the Gwalior State Army.

The dacoit had received a gunshot wound in the right part of his ribs, and the bullet had passed through the chest, killing him instantaneously on the spot.—United Press.

## BOMBARDMENT BY AIR & LAND

### Greek Govt.'s Simultaneous Attack On Rebels

SOFIA, Mar. 9.

The Greek Government forces are reported to have commenced simultaneous attack on rebels by aeroplanes, cavalry, artillery and infantry.

News coming over the frontier was that Government aircraft was attacking the town of Demirhissar, 45 miles north-east of Salonica.—Reuter.

## GOVT. VIE WITH CONGRESS

### Contribute Their Quota For Rural Uplift

SUKKUR, Mar. 9.

Side by side with the Congress work for the uplift of the villages, the Government have also started contributing its quota.

In this connection a meeting convened by the Collector, was held at Sukkur where both officials and non-officials of the District were present.

It is understood some programme of work, to encourage work of village industries, was threshed which would be launched very soon.—United Press.

## EX-CONVICT RUNS AMOK

### Kills A Woman And Stabs 8 Men

MADRAS, Mar. 9.

One woman was decapitated and 8 men including a Munsiff were stabbed by one Venkanna, an ex-convict, who ran amok in the village Tadepalligudem in West Godavari.

The District Magistrate and a large police force went to the village and a hunt for Venkanna was carried relentlessly. After four days Venkanna, again reappeared in the village last night and after an encounter with a Muslim leapt over a wall and fell into a well and was drowned.—United Press.

## BHULABHAI CORRECTS SHETH'S INFORMATION

NEW DELHI, March 7.

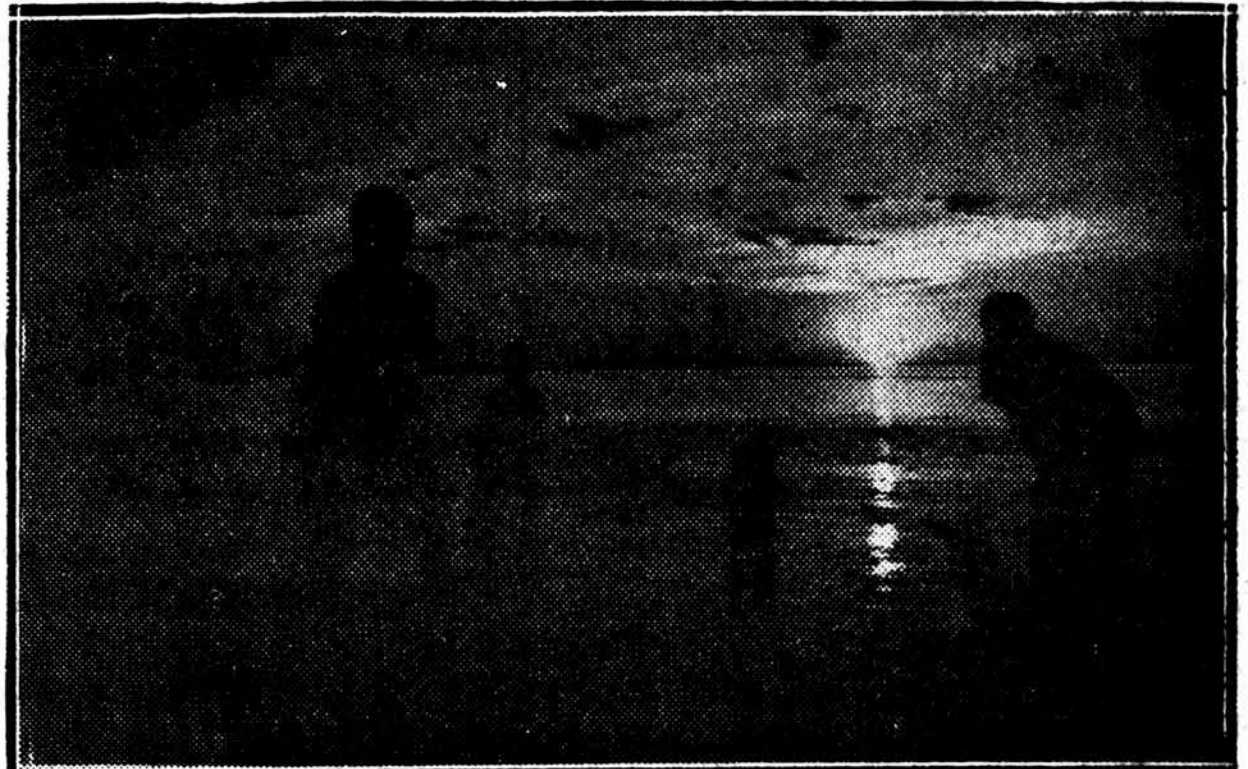
In connection with Mr. Amritlal Sheth's telegram to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, regarding his advice to Princes on Accession, Treaties Mr. Bhulabhai interviewed by the United Press stated that he has wired back to Mr. Amritlal Sheth, saying that the facts as stated by Mr. Amritlal Sheth are wrong and his information is incorrect.—United Press.



# BEAUTY OF THE SKIES.



**"BEFORE DAWN"**  
—Photo by C. G. Jagannath Doss.



**"CLOSE OF DAY."**  
—Photo by P. K. Shah.



**"CLOUDS."**  
—Photo by P. K. Shah.



**"KHAR—AT SUNRISE"**  
—Photo by P. K. Shah.

The beauty of the Indian skies is seldom caught by the camera. Syts. Shah and Doss have, in the above camera studies, shown the beauty of silhouetted foliage against a clear sky background. The buildings at Khar, notably the Cathedral silhouetted against the vastness of the cloud-scattered sky is another delightful study. Turn again to the dark figures here shown in sad relief against the sun-set. But the most interesting, perhaps, of Syt. Shah's studies is the one which shows the sun-shaft illuminating and revealing the silver lining of the sunset clouds.



Srimathi Nilima Dutt, of St. Stephen's College, Delhi, has been awarded the Makhan Lal Gold Medal

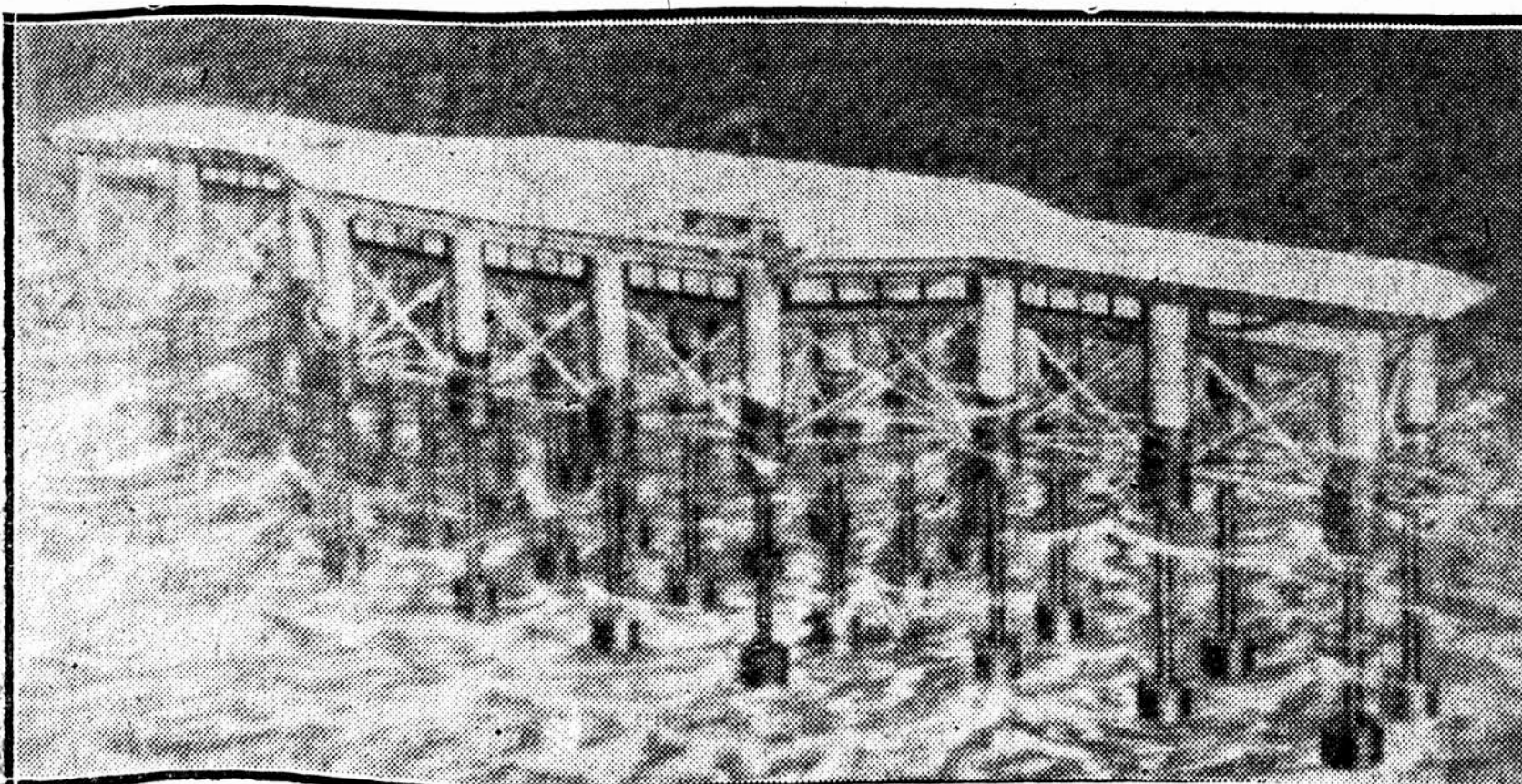


Drill-hour in one of the women's pedagogical institutes in Tadjikistan (U. S. S. R.)



King Fo Njong of Bali Islands.

## SEADROMES

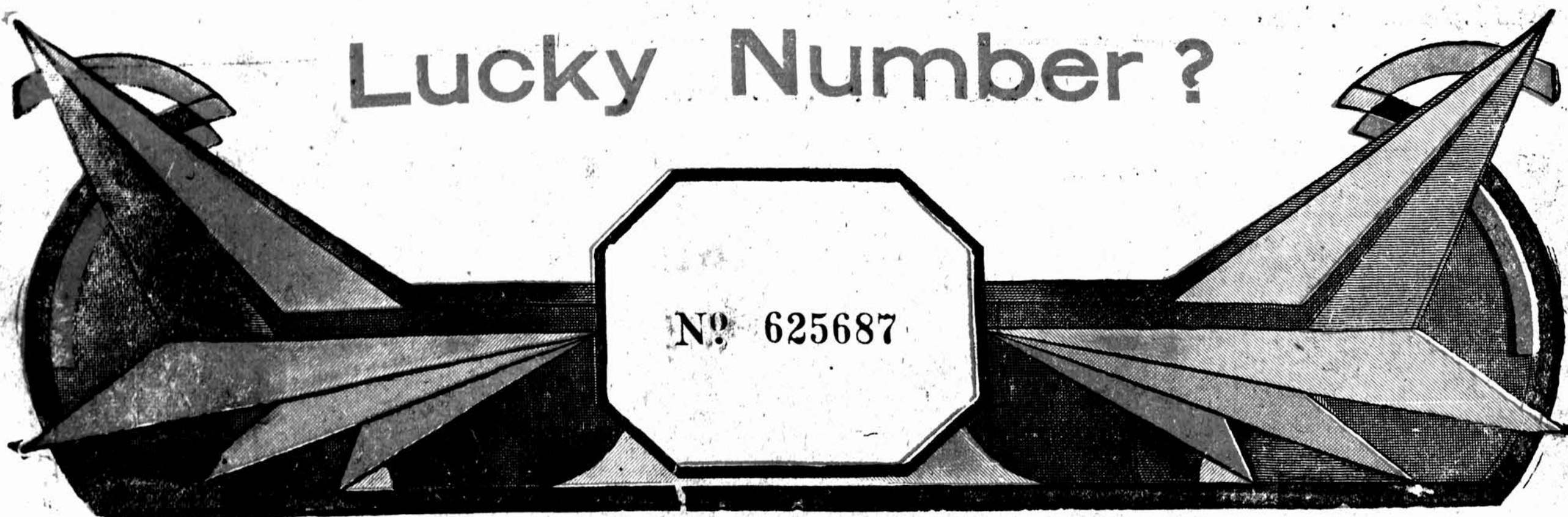


—A projected Armstrong seadrome after it has been anchored in mid-Atlantic to act as one of five similar landing points for aircraft flying with passengers, mail, and freight between Great Britain and the United States.

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# Lucky Number ?



## Sunday Chronicle Lucky Number Scheme

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Lucky  
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See  
( Page 29 )

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Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5, according to the numbers they have on their copy.

LUCKY Numbers for FEBRUARY are announced To-day (page 29).